# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 301.


## DAILY GAZETTE.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

*Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.*

—Hon. Wm. D. Kelley denies that he is about to leave the Republican party.

—The father of Charley Ross offers five thousand dollars reward for the return of the stolen boy and ask no questions.

—President Grant has pardoned Benons Howard, convicted about ten months ago of counterfeiting match stamps, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

—Mayor Cobb, of Boston, has telegraphed to the Kansas Relief Committee to draw on him for $5,510, Boston's contribution for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers.

—A boiler exploded on Tuesday morning in the saw mill of J. B. Laird & Co., at Angelica, Shawnee county, Wis., killing six men, and wounding twenty others.

—James Cullwick, of Troy, N. Y., died on a train near Gallion, Ohio, on Tuesday, of apoplexy of the heart, while moving to Columbus with his family. The remains have been sent back to Troy.

—A man named Christopher Brockman was run over and instantly killed by a yard engine while attempting to cross the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad track near the freight depot near Wheeling, W. Va., on Tuesday.

—A man named Welty, a resident of Wheeling, W. Va., and a carriage blacksmith by trade, having been out of work for several weeks past and his mind depressed, committed suicide on Tuesday morning by drowning.

—A dispatch says A. W. Hedges, Postmaster at Lancaster, Ky., was shot and killed in his office last Monday night, by Ebenezer Best. The two men were brothers-in-law, Hedges having married one of Best's sisters. Family troubles were probably the origin of the tragedy.

—The jury in the case of A. C. Goss, indicted for perjury, and on trial in Baltimore for two weeks past, failed to agree. The alleged perjury was in evidence given in the suit of Mrs. Goss against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to recover the amount of an insurance policy on the life of her husband, for whose murder Udderzook was recently hanged.

### Louisiana Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22.—The Returning Board reconsidered its action o yesterday regarding St. Tammany parish. The Conservatives gave notice that they would file an affidavit of Mr. Haupt, showing that Mr. Cousen, of St. Tammany, Republican candidate for the Legislature, who was counted in on Monday by the Board, came to him in the Returning Board room, and asked for the returns from his parish, stating that he had the figures about thirty votes, and he and Col. Lowell would fix matters up.

Mr. Arroys, a member, protested against the action of the Returning Board in throwing out polls five and six in Natichetoches parish, which gave the Conservatives 291 majority; also against the rejection of poll three in Red River parish, which gave the Conservatives 76 majority, and against the action of the Board in allowing all Republican candidates 150 majority at Evergreen, Avoyelles parish, where the box was stolen before the votes were counted.

The board threw out poll four of Assumption parish, which gave the Conservatives 103 majority, thus defeating the two Conservative and electing two Republican members of the Legislature. The Conservative minority in the House, it is understood, has been reduced to two. The eleven parishes yet to canvass elected eighteen Conservatives and one Republican to the House on the 2d of November.

### STATE BREVITIES.

FIVE HUNDRED yellow perch were placed in the Schuylkill River at Pottstown one day last week.

THE Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, it is rumored, will purchase the rolling mill at Hamburg.

BECAUSE it is cheaper than daylight is why kerosene is burned all day by the inhabitants of Oil City. Five cents a gallon is all it costs.

THE property of Henry Udderzook, East Whiteland, Chester county, father of William E. Udderzook, is to be sold by the sheriff. Misfortunes never come singly.

THE Board of School Controllers of Reading adopted a resolution at the meeting last Tuesday evening, that any teacher hereafter using the rod, either during school hours or afterward shall be dismissed.

THE proposed railroad from Butler to Franklin would be of great benefit to the mass of travelers between the upper and lower oil territories, shortening the time now consumed on the road several hours.

THE People's Railway Company, of Pottsville, are said to have offered a fine lot in that borough, at a nominal price, for the location of the Miners' Hospital of Schuylkill county. The offer will probably be accepted and the hospital built at an early day.

THOUGH Forest county has a small population, Tionesta is a pleasant borough, of several hundred inhabitants, with a fine court house, some elegant private residences, good hotels, one bank, a graded school, two newspapers, and pleasantly situated on the Allegheny river. The river is crossed by an iron bridge costing nearly $30,000.

A PRETENDED dealer in live stock has been swindling the farmers of Raccoon township, Beaver county. After buying stock to the amount of about three thousand dollars, all to be delivered at the same time and place, and hurrying off on a horse, saddle and bridle for the purpose of gathering in his stock, he decamped, leaving a board bill unpaid.

DAVID SHOOP, of Sunbury, it appears, has been doing a wholesale business in thieving from the citizens of that place, recently. Most of the numerous thefts which have been committed there have been traced to Shoop's ambuscade. In his present condition, however, his calling will be a little difficult to pursue with any marked degree of success.

LAST SUNDAY MORNING an accident occurred on the road leading from the White Horse, Willistown township, Chester county, to the "Old President" Tavern, Delaware county, by which Ann Garrett, a maiden lady about 60 years of age, daughter of Abraham Garrett, deceased, of Edgmont, Delaware county, was instantly killed, and Wm. B. Sill and wife, of Easttown, Chester county, were severely injured.

SOME boys found the dead body of a man lying in the quarry of the Phœnix Iron Company, Phœnixville, on Sunday last. It is supposed that the man walked over the edge of the quarry during the night and fell to the bottom about fifty feet, bruising and mangling his body frightfully. A Roman Catholic Missal found on his person bore the name of Patrick Sheridan on its fly leaf. The steward of the Montgomery County Alms House identified the body as that of a former inmate, and it was taken there for burial.

THE penalty for selling empty oil barrels without first erasing the inspector's brand is a fine of $300 for every barrel sold, half to go to the informer and half to the school fund of the district in which the offense was committed. Last week there visited Scranton four natty, business like young gentlemen, hailing from Binghamton, N. Y., calling themselves by the firm name of Pope & Co., who immediately commenced to buy up empty oil barrels, refusing to purchase any from which the inspector's brand had been removed. They bought enough to bring their share of the fines up to $100,000, before the innocent Scrantonians discovered their "little game." Pope & Co. were arrested on a charge of conspiracy just as they were getting on the cars to leave the city, and were held in $1,000 each to answer. Many prominent firms violated the law in selling oil packages, and it may be that they will yet have to pay dearly for it.

### BEAVER FALLS, PA.

**Business, Churches and Schools.**

TUESDAY, December 22d, 1874.

**Business.**

Business is not brisk, but rather steady. Many who work in our manufacturing establishments can barely live with the wages they are getting. There is a probability that most, if not all, the factories will continue to carry on during the winter.

**Churches.**

Revival meetings are being held and carried on in the two Methodist churches. In the M. E. Church thirty have professed conversion, and twenty-nine have united with the church, and two still seeking. In the Methodist Church several have united, and four at the altar.

The Episcopal Church recently held a fair and festival in their new house, and realized a handsome sum as the result.

**Schools.**

The public school is "on a rest" until the new year comes in. The Sabbath Schools are preparing for a grand time on Christmas Day. All is glee and expectation among the little folks. Old Mr. Krinkle is expected to pass this way with his bundles of good things.

**Temperance.**

Several citizens have been prosecuted and punished for violation of the liquor law. They were prosecuted by the "Womens' Christian Temperance Union." Our new Judge, Mr. Hice, gives evidence of his intention to vindicate the authority of the law, and protect the morals of the community.

W.

## FIRST EDITION.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### Ohio River Improvement by Moveable Dams.

**Supervising Architect Mullett Likely to Retain His Position.**

**Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1874.

**Ohio River Improvement.**

Col. Merrill, of the United States Engineers, appeared before the House Commerce Committee to-day, and explained the plan of moveable dams for the improvement of the Ohio river, as recommended by the Engineer's report, already given in your specials.

**Butler to Explain.**

Gen. Butler will take early occasion to make a complete rebuttal of the false charges made against him by Congressman Beck.

**Supervising Architect.**

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Conant says Mullett will probably retain the position of Supervising Architect after all.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1874.

**Great Britain to be Represented at the Centennial.**

The Secretary of the Interior received today from the State Department copies of official letters announcing the acceptance by the British Government of the invitation of the United States to participate in the Centennial.

**Nominations.**

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: M. C. Hollister, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; John Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, and Lawrence Hubbell, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

**An Appointment Declined.**

Ex-Governor Bradford declines the appointment of Appraiser of Merchandise at Baltimore, on the ground that he has no knowledge of the practical details of the office, and that the duties should be discharged by one who has.

**Missing Witness.**

Graham, the principal witness in the examination concerning the alleged sale of a Cadetship by Representative Stowell, cannot be found.

### Health of Our National Capital—Sanitary Regulations—Board of Health—A Complete System—Mortality Among the Colored—Medical Attendance for the Sick Poor.

*Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1874.

In all large cities the question of municipal regulations for the benefit of the health of the community is one of the most important to be considered. The ratio of deaths in the different cities of the United States varies according to the different sanitary measures adopted in the respective localities.

When New Orleans was filled with unacclimated Northern troops, the rebels confidently predicted that the yellow fever would sweep them off by thousands, but Ben Butler, by a prompt and rigid enforcement of sanitary laws, completely stayed the scourge. It is now admitted that a dangerous epidemic is impossible in any city where proper sanitary regulations are enforced.

**Our Capital's Government.**

When the committee organized last session to investigate the municipal Government of the District of Columbia and began its work it found the Government to consist of a Governor, Legislature, Delegate in Congress, Board of Public Works, Police Commission, Board of Health, and Board of School Trustees. The first four were, after a protracted investigation, abolished by act of Congress of June last, and a commission of three appointed in their stead. The last three mentioned co-ordinate boards were continued with the same powers as before.

**The Board of Health**

was found to be a model of its kind, probably one of the best in the United States. Created by act of Congress of 1871, it has done a great work in searching out the causes of disease, and providing for the improvement of the general health. As a glance at its rise and progress cannot fail to be of very general interest, I will give a brief outline of its history and present condition.

**The Board**

consists of five members, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, namely, C. C. Cox, T. S. Verdi, Asaph Hanbury, J. M. Langston, D. W. Bliss, with the following officers: President, C. C. Cox; Secretary and Registrar, D. W. Bliss; Treasurer, John Marbury. The board has in its employ a Health Officer, Dr. P. T. Keane, who is the executive officer of the board; a chief clerk, nine Sanitary Inspectors, three Food Inspectors, an Inspector of Marine Products, a Medical Sanitary Inspector, an Analytical Chemist, nine Physicians to the Poor, and thirteen Apothecaries to the Poor.

**The Inspectors**

are constantly on duty, and make daily reports to the Health Officer every evening at nine o'clock. The District is divided into nine sanitary districts, each of which is in charge of an inspector. It is the duty of this officer to examine every house, store, building, sewer, street, alley, or outhouse in his district, and report to the Health Officer every case which demands attention. The Food Inspectors and Inspector of Marine Products are required to visit every market and store where fruit, meats, vegetables, fish, oysters or any kind of perishable food is kept for sale, and make daily reports of their action.

**The Health Officer,**

on the report of these Inspectors, has authority to remove, destroy or repair any nuisance or building declared to be a nuisance, and may bring suit in the Police Court for the abatement of a nuisance of any kind. The

**Food Inspectors**

also have power to condemn and destroy any food exposed for sale, which in their judgment is unfit, and prejudicial to the public health. Complaints of all kinds in relation to nuisances are immediately turned over to the proper officer, who investigates them at once.

**Removal of Garbage.**

The Board has perfected its system for the removal of night-soil and garbage, so that it is now one of the most perfect in the world. Upward of 10,000 tons of garbage is annually removed from private premises alone, taken to the Seventeenth street wharf, and conveyed by scows down the Potomac to a point on the Virginia side, entirely outside of the District, where it is utilized for fertilizing purposes. This work is carried on with the same method and regularity that characterizes all of the workings of the board. The District is divided into garbage districts, each in charge of a responsible man, who superintends the removal every day. The removal of night-soil is accomplished in the day-time, without exposure or offensive odor, by the Odorless Excavating Apparatus of Messrs. Hughes & Ingraham, at night barrels.

**Vital Statistics.**

One of the most important features of the Board is its Bureau of Vital Statistics. Under the law of Congress, no physician or midwife can practice, and no undertaker do business until registered by the Board. All births, deaths, and marriages must be reported under strict penalties. In case of death, a certificate of the fact, signed by a responsible physician, or an officer of the Board, must be returned to the Health Officer, before a burial permit or a permit for removal will issue, without which the body can neither be buried nor removed from the city. These certificates, together with the certificates of births and marriages, are filed in the office, and a complete record made out, even to the smallest particular.

The figures furnished by this department show that Washington is generally free from malarious and constitutional diseases, also demonstrate the fact that the ratio of mortality among the colored population of the district to that of the white is about one to four.

**Medical Service to the Poor.**

The board has a contract with a certain number of apothecaries, by which they furnish the necessary medicines required at a very low price, and the services of the physicians are secured by contract on terms very economical to the board. All cases of sickness among the poor or destitute are reported to the Health Officer or the physician in whose district it is, and relief is prompt.

**The Board**

seems to be composed of intelligent and earnest men, who have the subject deeply at heart, and give their labor and attention to it with a determination to bring their system as nearly to a state of perfection as possible. With this object in view, they have investigated the systems adopted for the conservation of the public health in London, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Rome, Constantinople, Brussels, Lisbon, Stockholm, and The Hague, and have adopted portions of each, working with an intelligent object and profiting with the experience of each month.

DIAMOND.

### ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, December 22.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill to provide for the issuance of $2,500,000 in bonds to provide for the bonding of the floating indebtedness and the raising of means to pay the current expenses of the State Government.

### NEW ORLEANS.

**Address of the Committee of Seventy to the People of the United States—They Protest Against the Action of the Returning Board.**

NEW ORLEANS, December 22, 1874.

The Committee of Seventy, whose representative character is well known to the country, call the attention of the people of the United States to additional wrongs and indignities under which the once free people of Louisiana are now suffering. For two years we have been in vain appealing to the President and Congress for relief from injustice, oppressions and robberies of a usurping State Government on us by the order of a drunken United States Judge, written in his chamber, and sustained by the United States army, brought here beforehand for the purpose. The Governor, ineligible under our Constitution and defeated at the polls by 9,600 majority, and by such means installed and maintained in power, had been unable, after nearly two years' misrule, to gain the slightest foothold in the confidence or respect of the people, and as soon as the federal army was withdrawn, within one hour, his show of authority and force melted into air before the calm determination of an outraged people, and he sought refuge in the sanctuary of the United States Custom House. Upon command of the President, all the fruits of a brilliant victory achieved by our citizens, with the State House, public buildings and archives, were surrendered to an officer of the United States army, who skewered Kellogg to his Guerbinatorial seat. For several weeks before the election on the 2d of November, 1874, the whole State, and especially the Democratic parishes, were garrisoned by the United States army, and our best and leading citizens arrested on trumped-up charges made by irresponsible tools of the radical party, for the purpose of intimidating the whites and carrying the election by the will of the majority. Notwithstanding this, our people, knowing that their continued existence in this State depended upon their driving the Government of plunderers from power, knowing it to be a Government and exorbitant taxation, imposed by ignorant and corrupt legislators, who had no interest in the State, the value of property had been destroyed, and instead of being a blessing, had become a burden, knowing that the fountains of law and justice had been corrupted, and the Government, whose end should be protection, had been converted into an engine of oppression and extortion, only limited by its imbecility; knowing these facts, their utmost efforts, and with all the machinery of iniquitous election laws, devised to perpetuate radical rule in the hands of the usurpation, and with the United States army in the hands of the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and used as an electioneering engine against the Conservatives, succeeded in carrying the State by at least 3,500 majority, with a majority of twenty-eight in the House of Representatives, a majority on joint ballot in both Houses, and the city of New Orleans carried by the Conservatives by over 12,000 majority. The fact of the Conservatives having carried the election has been well known ever since the 5th of November, because the ballots were counted at the polls immediately, and returns made out in duplicate. Yet even now, seven weeks after the election, we are imminently threatened with being defrauded of our victory and of our franchise. The election returns have been submitted to a board of returning officers, consisting of five members, four of whom are identified with and committed to the usurping Government. These men, aside from their party bias, have not sustained such a character before the community as inspire us with confidence in their integrity or impartiality, or to give any hope that they will fairly and honestly compile and promulgate the returns. They have already evinced a determination to defraud the people and defeat their will, as expressed at the ballot box. In the case of the parish of DeSoto, Conservative by over 1,000 majority, the radical election officers stole the returns and placed them in the hands of women of the town, who offered to give them up for one thousand dollars, and left the State. The returning officers refused to take steps to recover the papers. Attorneys representing the Conservitives sent to Desoto and brought down and presented a duplicate of the original returns of equal value, which had been filed with the Clerk of the District Court for the parish, in pursuance of law, and these they refused to receive and consider, although in radical parishes they had acted on secondary evidence. This is but one case of many such. Application was made by a candidate for a mandamus to compel them to receive and compile these duplicates of original returns from Desoto to the only court competent under existing law to grant a writ. The judge of this court, a creature of the usurping State Government, and a member of the famous Lynch returning board of 1872, having received a judgeship as a reward for his services on that occasion, refused the mandamus. During the session of this board we have seen the clerk accusing a member of frauds on election returns, the member in return accusing the clerk, have seen documents on the Democratic side stealthily abstracted, and Republican cross-marked affidavits stealthily inserted and acted on, election returns themselves altered and forged in the interest of the radicals weeks after the election. There is no redress through the courts, because those to which alone application can be made are the creatures of the usurpation, whose existence depends upon the continuance of radical rule, in defiance of the expressed will of the people. These returning officers have been now for seven weeks daily with the liberties and rights of the people of an entire State, apparently waiting until an opportunity is offered for them to consummate their villainy by promulgating a radical majority as elected to the legislature. They hope to do this with impunity, because the State House, where they sit, is garrisoned with Kellogg police, with several companies of the army of the United States within call in the yards, the whole force of the army and navy within call of Kellogg's whistle, sleeping on their arms, with cartridges distributed. In this manner are we threatened with another mongrel herd of scallawag plunderers, ignorant and debauched, claiming to be Republicans elected by radical returning officers, and installed in the Legislature by the bayonets of the forces of the army and navy of the United States, as was done in 1872. To such base uses are your soldiers put. That our people are disposed to violence, and that the rights of the black man would not be safe in the Conservative majority in Louisiana was permitted to rule, as stated by our enemies and by the President in his message, we know to be disproved by fact; that during four days the election precinct was in undisputed power, with a large force at its command, not a negro was hurt, not a violence committed, and nothwithstanding the great previous provocation, not a right of any citizen molested.

Having failed in all our appeals to the justice and patriotism of the President and Congress, we now, as a last resort, appeal to the source of all power, the people of the whole country, whose moral influence we invoke, in the hope of awakening them with our wrongs and sufferings, always accused to a brave and free people struggling for liberty of conscience, that a healthful public sentiment may compel the unprincipled men who are destroying the vitals of the State to let go their hold. We hope it may react upon the Executive and Congress, and compel them to give to the people relief not only from the present terrible evil, but from neither their sense of justice nor regard for the fundamental institutions of the country have been able to effect. We make this appeal in advance of the final consummation of the great wrong about being perpetrated upon the people, as we are positively assured of the intention of the returning officers to defraud the people of the fruits of their political victory, as if the act had been already consummated. We are not clamoring for party purposes, that one set of men should be substituted for another. As public officials, our repugnance to Republican rule in Louisiana is not based altogether upon the fact of its being usurpation, valued as great principles are, and grossly as they have been violated, yet it is not for that reason alone that the people of Louisiana are clamoring for relief. The people demand that they be governed by them selves, so that they shall be relieved from oppression grown intolerable; that taxation, which has become confiscation, may be lightened; that odious and wide-spread poverty and distress may be removed; that they may be permitted to live by honest industry; that honest government for protection may be substituted for systematized robbery. For these reasons we, a down-trodden people, once free, of Louisiana, now call upon the people of the free States of America, if you would yourselves remain free and retain the right of self-government, to demand, in tones that cannot be misunderstood or disregarded, that the shackles be stricken from Louisiana and the power of the United States army be no longer used to help adventurers in power.

B. R. FORMAN, Chairman.
W. C. RAYMOND,
ARCHIBALD MITCHELL,
F. C. ZACHARIE,
Committee.
Rooms of the Committee of Seventy.

**Escape of a Desperado.**

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., December 22.—Wm. Radifer, a desperado who was serving out a sentence of ten years for robbery and a attempt to murder, escaped from the State prison about daylight this morning by placing a ladder on a platform near the outer wall. Reaching the top of the wall, he slid down the water spout on the outside and made good his escape. Two other prisoners, his confederates, were attempting to follow him, when discovered by the guard, who fired upon them, preventing their escape. The warden, Col. Shuler, has offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the capture of Radifer.

## SECOND EDITION

### FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

**(SECOND SESSION.)**

### The Specie Payment Question.

### The New Finance Bill Passed by the Senate.

### All Amendments Rejected.

*The Naval Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.*

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1874.

**SENATE.**

**Ohio River Improvement.**

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governors of seven States to take steps for the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries, calling the attention of Congress to the importance of making an appropriation for such improvement. Referred.

**Church Property Taxes.**

Mr. LEWIS presented a memorial of clergymen in the District of Columbia asking that church property be exempt from taxation. Referred.

**The Finance Bill.**

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments reported by the Finance Committee yesterday.

After some discussion the motion was agreed to by a vote of 39 yeas to 18 nays.

The bill was then read, when the Chair, Mr. Ferry (Michigan), announced that the morning hour had expired, and the Senate would resume consideration of the unfinished business, the bill for the better government of the District of Columbia, upon which the Senator from North Carolina (Merrimon) was entitled to the floor.

Mr. SHERMAN asked Mr. Merrimon to yield, that the Finance bill might be considered, but Mr. Merrimon declined.

Mr. SHERMAN then gave notice that when the Senate had finished he would move to postpone further consideration of the District Government bill and take up the Finance bill.

**District Government.**

Mr. MERRIMON then addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Morton to the District bill to provide for the election of Commissioners by the people, instead of having them appointed by the President.

**Regulation of Steam Vessels.**

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to amend Title 52 of the revised statutes of the United States, entitled "Regulation of Steam Vessels." Referred.

**Pensions.**

Mr. PRATT submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill placing on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, surviving soldiers of the Indian war of 1811, also the widows of such as are dead who were married before the first day of January, 1825. Agreed to.

**Resumption of Specie Payments.**

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the pending bill, to provide for the better government of the District of Columbia, be laid aside, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not intend to reopen the debate on the financial question of last session. The Senate was composed of the same persons now, and it was idle to reopen it. It was now less than three months from the time of adjournment, and the House of Representatives should do something. He desired to say to the Senate that every word, every line of this bill, tends towards the announcement that the first day the bill might fall short in many particulars, but it was one which demanded reasonable concessions from every Senator. He then explained the various provisions of the bill, and said the first section, providing for the redemption of fractional currency with coin, met with the approval of both the Secretary of the Treasury and the President. The second section, which repealed the law making a charge of one-fifth of one per cent. for converting standard gold bullion into coin, required a sacrifice on the part of the Government to the extent of $85,000 per annum, that being the amount levied last year upon those who brought gold bullion to be made into coin. The third section of the bill provided for free banking. Under the present law, banking is virtually free in some of the Western and Southern States, but in the great commercial centres of the country it was not free. The free banking section, therefore, provided for the enlargement of the volume of the currency in case the business of the country demanded it. It also proposed to redeem United States notes to the extent of eighty per cent. of the amount of new bonds issued. The second section proposed either contraction or expansion of the currency, leaving it to be governed by the business wants of the community. The bill would furnish ample means to maintain and provide for specie resumption, and no Senator could doubt that if the bill became a law, specie payments would be resumed on the 1st of January, 1879. If efforts should be made by Senators to engraft other questions on this bill, they would lead to its defeat.

He reviewed several plans for specie resumption heretofore considered by the Senate, and said he had been compelled to recommend his ideas as the best to accomplish the object.

Mr. SCHURZ inquired if the eighty per cent. legal tenders redeemed were to be reissued.

Mr. SHERMAN said that would be a question for consideration years from now, or as soon as the amount of legal tenders would be reduced to $300,000,000. He did not think it should be said in this bill as to what should be eighty per cent. should be destroyed or reissued. No man knew how fast new notes would be issued; but their issue would undoubtedly revive the business interests of the country before the period at the time when the legal tenders would be reduced to $300,000,000. One or two Congresses would have met and disappeared, and he thought it much better to leave the question of destroying and reissuing legal tenders to the future.

Mr. SCHURZ—The Senator then admits that the Secretary may reissue the eighty per cent. again.

Mr. SHERMAN—I do not make any such admission. Continuing his argument, he said it would not be wise to introduce into this bill a controversy which would destroy that unity by which the good it contained could be accomplished. He supported the bill because every portion of it tended to specie payments.

Mr. SCHURZ said Congress ought to make the bill as clear as possible. The Senator from Ohio knew from his own experience that if the least loop-hole be left, the Treasury might reissue thirty or forty millions, as it did once before.

Mr. SHERMAN said the first and second sections of the bill were all right, but the third section he thought very weak. This was a bill of a great deal of omission and the least possible commission. For a year past there had been free banking in many portions of the country, and the consequence was that the currency had increased about one and a half million dollars. Pass this bill, and he ventured the assertion that the increase of national bank currency the next four years would not be over ten million dollars, and the retirement of greenbacks not over eight million. The panic upon the country was the result of overtrading and extravagance, until at last the people had learned, and there came a season of retrenchment and economy. In the history of this country it was shown that the business of the country never revived in a less period than four years after a panic. Nothing but time, honesty, economy and retrenchment would set business in motion and make the country prosperous. It could not be done by tinkering or by bills which omitted everything and contained nothing. He offered an amendment as an additional section, that from and after June 30th, 1875, one-twentieth part of the customs duties shall be payable in United States legal tender notes or in national bank notes, and after June 30th, 1876, one-tenth, and after June 30th, 1877, one-fifth part thereof may be paid.

Mr. BOGY moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "That" in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof a proviso that on and after July 1st, 1875, duties on imports be paid in legal tender notes or coin, at the option of the importer. He spoke at some length in support of his amendment, and said he would vote for the bill from the Finance Committee with his amendment attached to it. Otherwise he would vote against the bill.

Mr. BAYARD inquired of the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Sherman) if he would object to inserting the word "destroy" after the word "redeem" in the third section, so that it would read "it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and destroy legal tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred millions dollars, etc."

Mr. SHERMAN said he had stated before that in his opinion that question should be left to the future, and he could not consent to the amendment.

Mr. BAYARD said the honorable Senator (Sherman) had betrayed here both his embarrassment and his displeasure when such questions were asked him. He (Bayard) hoped the country would notice the answer of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who, representing his party friends here, declined to allow the bill to be amended. It was well known for years past that the Treasury Department had been governed without law in a manner, and the money redeemed would be reissued unless a prohibition be inserted in the bill. He thought this a double-faced bill, and it seemed to him to be juggling with a question which ought to be a matter of honest business.

The question being on Mr. Bogy's amendment to the amendment, it was rejected without a division.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Thurman's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 15, nays 33.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike out 1879 as the time for the return to specie payments, and to insert 1877. Rejected.

Mr. HAMILTON moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and to insert in place thereof: "That from and after the 4th of July, A. D. 1876, nothing but gold and silver shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted thereafter."

Mr. STEVENSON said he was opposed to the bill reported by the committee, because in voting for it he would not know whether he was voting for contraction or expansion. He was willing to leave it to the power of any Secretary of the Treasury to expand the currency at his pleasure. He had great faith in the honesty and good faith of the present Secretary of the Treasury, but would not leave such power in the hands of any Secretary, either Republican or Democrat.

Mr. HAMILTON said he would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and said it could not be withdrawn, a call for yeas upon it having been demanded.

The chair (Allison) ruled that it could be withdrawn, the yeas and nays not having been ordered.

A demand was made, but the Senate did not order them.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

Mr. CAMERON, 1873, said he desired to put in a protest upon the ruling of the chair upon the demand for the yeas and nays. The demand had been made, and the question should have been put, if the Senate would order the roll called. The Senator from Maryland could be permitted to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would vote for the bill in spite of all its defects. He would vote for it because it contained a pledge to return to specie payment in 1879, and the members of this body voting for the bill would do all in their power to make that pledge good. He did not think all the financial ability in America was confined within the walls of this chamber, and he predicted to-day that the financial minds of the country would say that the provisions of the bill were inadequate to carry out the proposition named in its title. He thought the bill would leave the currency of the country in the same condition in which it found it. He offered no factious opposition to it. He did not think it would produce a quiet, soothing effect upon the business of the country. The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) knew the bill could not be passed before the holidays, and why not let it be recommitted, that some further looking to specie resumption might be incorporated. He moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to incorporate in it such provisions as are calculated to prepare the way for specie payment. Rejected.

Mr. SCHURZ then moved to amend the third section of the bill so as to provide that not less than two million dollars in legal tender notes shall be retired monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the legal tenders so retired shall be cancelled and destroyed. Rejected—yeas 10, nays 44.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 32, nays 14—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Morrill (Me.), Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Washburne, West and Wright—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton (Texas), Johnston, Merrimon, Ransom, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman and Tipton—14.

Messrs. Cameron, Morrill (Vt.) and Windom also would have voted for the bill, and were paired with Messrs. Kelly, McCreery and Norwood, who would have voted against it.

**Holiday Recess.**

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the joint resolution from the House for a holiday recess, to have it go over until to-morrow. The resolution was made by Mr. WEST, and it went over till to-morrow.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

**River Improvement Surveys.**

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution calling for a report of the survey for the improvement of the Holston and Tennessee rivers. Adopted.

**Department of the Interior Contingent Fund.**

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to make a detailed statement of the disbursement of the contingent fund in each Bureau of that Department. Adopted.

**District Jury Business.**

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate bill to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to proceed with its jury business was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

**Contract Surgeons.**

On motion of Mr. ALBRIGHT, the Senate bill suspending so much of the act of the last session relating to the staff of the army as refers to contract surgeons was taken from the Speaker's table, amended and passed.

**Agricultural Reports.**

Mr. DONNAN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 230,000 copies of the Agricultural Report of 1872 and 150,000 copies of 1873. He stated that the former would cost about forty-two cents per copy, and the latter about forty cents. Passed.

**Restrictions on Telegraphic Communications.**

Mr. HAGANS offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any restrictions are placed on telegraphic communications to the press and to individuals. Adopted.

**Expenses of the Visit of King Kalakaua.**

Mr. GARFIELD asked unanimous consent to report and have passed a bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the visit of King Kalakaua and suite.

Mr. HEREFORD objected, and the bill was not received.

**The Recusant Witness.**

Mr. DAWES presented a medical certificate that Richard B. Irwin, the witness in the Pacific Mail investigations, was not in a physical condition to present himself at the bar of the House or be subjected to any mental excitement. He remarked that the Committee on Ways and Means, under the circumstances, would not instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring the witness before the House at present, unless the House should otherwise order.

Mr. DAWES then offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means to hold sessions in New York in connection with the investigation. Adopted.

**Naval Appropriations.**

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kasson (Iowa) in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill.

The following are the principal items of the bill, which appropriates in all about $17,000,000:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pay of officers and 8,500 men of the navy | $ 6,250,000 |
| Civil establishments at navy yards and stations | 1,250,000 |
| General maintenance of navy yards and docks | 760,000 |
| Provisions for officers, seamen and marines | 1,300,000 |
| Preservation of vessels, purchase of stores, &c | 3,300,000 |
| Repairs of boilers, machinery, &c | 1,800,000 |
| Naval Academy | 175,000 |
| Marine Corps | 878,000 |

Mr. BURLEIGH moved to reduce the item for coaling vessels, and there was a speech on it.

After discussion the motion was rejected.

In the course of the discussion Mr. CREAMER assailed the administration of the Navy Department, particularly in connection with the Pacific Mail investigation, for political purposes. He declared that the course of that department had brought the Government and the Republican party into contempt. He declared that the Secretary of the navy was a daily and nightly companion of contractors and jobbers, who make millions out of the Government, and who were constantly swindling the Government. He denounced the appropriation of five million dollars at the last session, under a scare of war with Spain, as one of the greatest frauds ever practiced. If one were to take a microscope and examine the navy to-day, he could not see where one dollar of the five millions went to.

The administration of the navy was defended by Messrs. HALE (Maine), ARCHER and GOOCH.

Mr. CHITTENDEN recognized the fact that the Brooklyn navy yard had been a sink of political corruption for many years. But although it was in his district, his election was independent of it. No man inside or outside of that navy yard had any claim whatever upon him. On the contrary, a perfectly disreputable man had got a letter from every member of the Cabinet but one, intended to assist that person in carrying the Congressional election against him (Chittenden), and there was no question but that men were planted in the Brooklyn navy yard for political purposes. Those men were not there now. Although there stood upon the stocks one of the ten sloops of war voted last year, which was rotting for want of covering because there were no men to cover it, there was no work going on there now except repairs of the Tennessee.

Mr. O'NEIL defended the Secretary of the Navy from the aspersions cast upon him by Mr. Creamer. He recommended the abolition of all minor navy yards, and the establishment of one grand navy yard at League Island.

Finally, the committee rose and the House passed the bill.

**Alabama Troubles.**

The Speaker presented a communication from the President, with a petition of colored citizens in Alabama in regard to the troubles in that State. Referred to the select committee on the subject.

**The Heathen Chinee.**

Mr. PAGE introduced a bill excluding Chinese immigrants from the benefits of the naturalization act. Referred.

Adjourned.

### BUTLER, PA.

**Col. Thompson Sweeps the Field.**

**Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.**

BUTLER, PA., December 22, 1874.

The election passed off quietly here to-pay. Col. Thompson swept the field without any trouble. The vote in the borough stood for Thompson 535, and for Nevin 16. In the township it was 82 for Thompson and 2 for Nevin.

S.

**Excitement in Miamitown, Ohio—A Girl Dies from the Effects of an Abortion.**

CINCINNATI, December 22.—An aggravated and brutal case of abortion has just come to light. The parties concerned are of the most respectable character. About two months ago Belle Wertz left her home in Miamitown, near this city, ostensibly on a visit to friends in Louisburg, Ind., where two weeks since her father was summoned to her death-bed, but before his arrival, the body was shipped to Cincinnati, and thence to Miamitown. Dr. Hill, who attended her, said she died of inflammation of the bowels. Suspicions of foul play were aroused, but nothing was done until the funeral was progressing. While in the church the excitement increased, and the ceremonies were stopped. A jury was impanneled and an inquest held on the spot. About midnight the examination of witnesses was concluded. The girl's sister, and Charles Little, her nephew, as being accessories to the crime.


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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1874.


BONDS at Frankfort 98.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111⅜.

WE HAVE received the full report of Secretary Bristow, including detailed statements of receipts and expenditures,—the whole making a valuable and interesting work.

POOR PINCHBACK! He finds that it is not perfectly easy to persuade the Senate of the United States that he is suitable for membership in that body. The question whether he was legally elected has been in the way, and this has not been satisfactorily answered.

WE SEE no reason for quarreling over the new Senate Finance bill, but the idea that the so-called inflationists have yielded a point to support it is laughably absurd. They get four years of inflation, with specie payments at the end. Or, to put it differently, the specie-resumptionists yield everything to the inflationists for four years, for specie payments at the end of that time. Their bargain is very cheerfully accepted.

THE disturbed condition of the South is the cause of very serious consultations among our members of Congress at Washington. Affairs in Mississippi are very bad, and in Louisiana they could not well be worse. In the latter State there is a proposition for a compromise arrangement, the points being the peaceable assembling of the Legislature, and an arrangement for a Constitutional Convention, to assemble forthwith and originate a new Constitution, under which a new election may be held. Southern Republicans incline to favor this compromise.

THE case of little Charley Ross is as completely shrouded in mystery now as it has at any time been. All that is known is, that two men, now dead, kidnapped him, and have been conveying him from place to place. It is believed by Superintendent Walling that the lad was in Connecticut, but a short time since. Whether he is dead or alive is a mystery, but the bulk of evidence points to the idea that the child is still alive. Never was so much effort so intelligently directed toward the accomplishment of such a purpose as has been given to the recovery of this child. The case has excited sympathy the country over. It is to be hoped that success will yet attend the efforts of the police, for the rescue of the boy.

OUR Dublin correspondent responds to the criticisms on his previous references to Moody and Sankey in a spirit so fair and proper, that we are persuaded that what he says in his appendix to his letter will be agreeably received by the friends of the gentlemen named. His errors of fact he frankly admits, and explains just how he came to make the mistakes referred to While he maintains the correctness of his criticisms on Mr. Moody, this is evidently a matter of opinion and observation; and as we have admitted frequent and even harsh criticisms on his original letter, we deem it but proper that his counter-statement should be given publicity. But with it, we close the subject. We do not doubt that the effect of the labors of the two gentlemen named is salutary with the many—it being the testimony of many that such is the fact,—yet that they uniformly produce good impressions, does not seem to be the fact. A secular paper is intended to reflect the varying views that may exist as to matters of fact, and thus we have done as to the gentlemen named, through our correspondent's letter, and the criticisms upon it. So let the matter end.

### *THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.*

The day yesterday was eminently one of election day weather,—gloomy and stormy. As a result, the vote for a Congressman in the Twenty-third District was light, but our information shows that Colonel Thompson is certainly elected by an overwhelming majority. He thus steps into the place of his fellow townsman who resigned the office, and will, we do not doubt, fill the term creditably and well. All we have said of his fitness and ability we firmly believe, and we do not doubt that in the two months' service he is permitted to render, he will achieve a record of the most honorable character. There is much important legislation to be passed upon, and with this compressed into the space of a short term, it gives an active man the opportunity for making reputation quickly. That Colonel Thompson will do all that his most ardent friends expect, we do not doubt,—and he is rated very highly by those same friends.

### *THE OLDEN TIME.*

We owe special thanks to our venerable friend Capt. Samuel Cooper, of Saltsburg, Armstrong county, for a well preserved copy of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE of August 31, 1814, then edited by its founder, the late John Scull. In this old paper we find interesting details of the then recent battle at Niagara Falls, in which the American forces achieved a signal victory, also an account of the successful defence of Fort Erie.

We have a vivid recollection of how these events electrified with joy the inhabitants of our entire northern frontier who were exposed to the ruthless savage allies of the British, and would have suffered from their incursions if our armies had been defeated. The battles at Niagara Falls, Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Fort Erie, Queenstown Heights, etc., were events upon which, at the time, the fate of the war and of the nation seemed to depend. We propose to commemorate the events recorded in this old number of the GAZETTE by reproducing them in the GAZETTE on the next anniversary days of their occurrence.

### *THE FINANCIAL PLAN.*

We have, at last, the plan that seems to be regarded as certain to be adopted by Congress for the solution of the financial problem. We briefly stated its salient points,—these being that it affords free banking, inflation, elasticity, and proposes full resumption, in 1879, and silver resumption, in place of fractional currency, at once. The only objection we have to the measure, that relates to the law, is the power given the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow gold to resume upon. This is at variance with sound monetary management, but we hope no direct necessity will arise for the use of the power. If the Government is wisely administered, and the prosperity of the country freely developed, we ought to be able to resume at the time named without difficulty or shock. If, therefore, the plan serves to unite the Republican party, let it be adopted. If it meets the views alike of inflationists and hard money men, it is certainly a happy stroke of fortune. It really meets the ideas of both. For four years we are to have a full supply of currency. So far as this will promote business activity and contribute thus to the development of the prosperity of the country, we shall have its full benefit for four years. If in that time, this prosperity seems to aid in the accumulation of gold, or in bringing about other conditions essential to specie payments, we will slide into that system without jar. If, on the other hand, the conditions do not exist, we will know it soon enough to escape the effects of the proposed change. This we take it, is the philosophy of the measure.

We have discussed the bearing of these points so often that we do not need to go over them now. If they serve to unite the several divisions of the Republican party they are worthy the effort that is being made to pass them. There is great importance to be attached to this effort to unite and harmonize the party. We do not believe that the country really cares much about the matter, so we have enough currency of a kind that can be safely used, to do the business of the country. This the pending bill gives, and if the leaders can unite upon it, all others will be happy.

### *THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.*

The country is likely to be surfeited with tales of scandal, and it is with sincere regret that we notice that there is to be another investigation. A Committee of Congress is enquiring into the mode and manner by which the Pacific Steamship Company procured an additional subsidy of a half million dollars per annum voted by the Forty-Second Congress. The country is sick, disgusted, angered and almost discouraged, by the frequency of investigation into the conduct of their representatives in Congress, the venality of municipal officers and public agents, cashiers and tellers of banks, &c. We had hoped that the present Congress had probed all the festering sores, and had exposed to the public view all that was wrong in our National Legislature, but it seems that another "big job" was put through the Forty-second Congress, and that it is strongly suspected that a few members put some money in their pockets thereby. We regret that there is cause for such investigations. We regret that men find their way into Congress who will accept of bribes, or act as agents of great corporations, and forget, or abandon, their trusts as representatives of the people; but when they do so, we wish to have their conduct investigated and exposed. Our regret arises from the fact that any of the representatives of the people should be so lost to honor as to be willing to sacrifice the interests of those whose agents they are, and be so mean as to accept of a bribe. We do not wish to cover up such acts, because the highest interest of the people requires that all such acts should be exposed, and the guilty should be exposed and punished.

We are not of the number that believe that all of our Congressmen become corrupt; far from it; but on the contrary, we believe that a very large proportion of every Congress have been men of the highest integrity, and whose chief concern was to represent the people faithfully and guard and protect their interests. While we believe this to be true, we are constrained to confess our belief that in almost every Congress of which we have had a knowledge, there have been a number of adroit, corrupt, shrewd men, whose chief object has been to make money, and who were constantly "developing schemes," that promised to pay them liberally. As a general rule, it may be assumed that a man noted at home amongst his acquaintances for high integrity and honor, will not seek a seat in Congress for the purpose of making money, nor are such men corrupted by being honored with a seat in Congress.

We think it quite safe to assume that a man of any party, who seeks to procure a nomination by dishonorable means, or uses money to obtain a nomination, or who is known as an avaricious self-seeker, is an unsafe man to send to Congress. If he pays for a nomination, he expects to get his money, with a liberal interest, back again. Those are the kinds of men that get into "Land grant" schemes, "Credit Mobilier" schemes, Pacific Steamship Subsidy schemes, and whose schemes of plunder and rascality have to be investigated. There are never many of such men in Congress, nor are they confined to any one party, but it does not require many to give character to Congress.

In nineteen cases out of twenty, the people are to blame for sending such men to Congress as disgrace the nation by their venality. They are almost always known at home, as "sharp, tricky fellows," or as active managers, expert at intrigue or at combinations; ever ready to take advantage of, or impose upon, members of their own party, if thereby their own interests are likely to be advanced. In such men modesty is a virtue unknown, and self-assertion is a predominant trick. They talk loudly of their "claims upon the party," and are the first to discover their own fitness for a seat in Congress. When a party becomes strong, and a nomination is equivalent to an election, there is great danger of such men becoming the ruling spirits, because of their readiness to enter into combinations by which party nominations are secured, and the honors and emoluments are distributed amongst such as can only hope for preferment by such means. Party machinery is brought to bear and party drill is taxed in order to sustain the cause and prevent the defeat of such men. In times of high political excitement the people are often too careless, and permit men to be placed in nomination for positions of high trust, that they know ought not to be trusted.

The Republican party is not exempt or free from such parasites, and is now suffering under defeat more from abuses which have grown up within its own organization, than from any increase of confidence in, or admiration which the people have for the Democratic party. We have no idea that the people of this country seriously contemplate investing the Democratic party with the power of Government, but it will not do to presume too much upon this opinion. We must insist upon our party friends making the party strong by nominating for places of trust, men of undoubted integrity and fitness.

We would be sorry to learn that the investigation now being prosecuted should expose any member as being the recipient of a bribe from the lobby which engineered the Pacific Mail subsidy, and we would rejoice if the investigation would clearly and honorably acquit every member from suspicion of any participation in the corruption charged. But if there are members who are justly chargeable with having received a portion of the corruption fund used to procure the grant of the subsidy, let them be exposed and meet that retribution which such conduct merits. Few men can stand erect under the just censure and the condemnation of a whole nation. The love of money often seduces men to do things secretly, who would revolt at the idea, if they thought that their acts would ever be made public. The Credit Mobilier exposure crushed to the earth more than one man who would gladly have given up all his wealth could he have thereby recalled the act, also had restored to him his lost reputation.

We should not indulge in the indiscriminate censure of public men or officers in the highest positions in the Government, and we think much of it often grows out of public condemnation upon the slightest suspicion, and frequently without the slightest foundation in truth. We have no doubt that this vicious system of detraction to which public men are too frequently subjected, deters many of our ablest and purest men from entering public life. It is an honorable ambition in any man to wish to engage in public affairs, in order to promote the public welfare, and guard the liberties of the people, and it should be the duty and pleasure of journalists to defend the character of all men, who by their patriotic devotion to the interests of the people, put away from themselves every thought or intention of a mercenary character.

It is far from being just or true that our public men are all corrupt self-seekers. When we consider the many thousands of men required to fill the offices of trust in our State and National Governments, it will be found that there are few who prove dishonest or unfaithful in comparison to the many thousands of honest, able and faithful ful men who attract no attention, but who may pride themselves upon their faithful discharge of duty. In our Government we must hold our officers and agents to strict accountability if we hope to perpetuate it, and it should be the aim of all to elevate the standard of political morality by banishing from our primary meetings all corrupt practices and selecting men of known integrity and fitness, and retiring to the shades the tricky and corrupt.

## OUR IRISH LETTER.

### Graphic Description of a College Election Riot.

**A Scene in College Life—Being Some Account of the Meeting of the College Historical Society, and the Somewhat Unusual Occurrence There.**

*Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette:*

DUBLIN, December 1, 1874.

I have little that is new to write about. In fact I know of nothing. If you are not tired of elections, I can tell you of an amusing scene which took place in College about a fortnight ago. I shall run the risk of boring you at any rate, and try to describe it.

The University of Dublin, like those of Oxford and Cambridge, has two members of Parliament, elected by the votes of masters of arts, members of the University Senate, and persons holding the honors of a scholarship. Of course nearly all the clergymen of Ireland are electors, and as they are almost unanimously opposed to the Liberal party, as the party which disestablished the Church, the members returned are almost always Conservative. In fact it is rarely that a Liberal competes at all. The lawyers of Ireland, barristers, are most of them electors too, and many of them are supposed to regard the University not merely as an Alma Mater, but also as the means through which they shall gain a seat in Parliament and ultimately on the bench.

For you should know that the regular routine from the bar to the bench here, is, first a silk gown, as Queen's Counsel, then a seat in Parliament, then an appointment as Solicitor General, then as Attorney General, and then the first vacant Judgeship unless, in case of very eminent party services, when, instead of an ordinary judgeship, the reward is the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, an office which only lasts as long as the Ministry which grants it, but which is the highest honor attainable in the kingdom, and to which is attached a life-long pension of, I think, four thousand pounds a year.

At present the two members for the University of Dublin, are the Hon. David Plunkett, an eloquent speaker, a lawyer, and a grandson of the great Lord Plunkett, and the Rt. Hon. John Thos. Ball, who is also Attorney General for Ireland. It is known that Dr. Ball only accepted the Attorney Generalship in order to remain in the House of Commons to render his party his valuable assistance in the judicature bills which are to be introduced. It is also known that the Irish Chancellorship, now in the hands of Royal Commissioners, is ready for Dr. Ball's acceptance as soon as he resigns his seat in Parliament, for that or the woolsack. This being the case, and the belief being general that he will not long delay, there are many candidates willing to serve the University in Dr. Ball's place in Parliament. There are several members of the Irish bar, there is a fellow of Trinity college, and there is an Irish member of the English bar, a brother-in-law of Lord Cairns, the English Chancellor. This latter gentleman, the eloquent Dr. Haughton referred in a witty speech in favor of another candidate, as a carrier pigeon sent over from Lord Cairns with directions to fly home at once. As Lord Cairns is also Chancellor of the University of Dublin, his orders have some influence, and his candidate, Mr. Miller, Q. C., is supposed to stand a fair chance of election. The students of the University are not, however, in general, disposed to favor this "carrier pigeon," as he is now not uncommonly called.

There are two great literary societies in College, known as the Philosophical and the Historical. The regular meetings of these societies are, if I am not mistaken, weekly, and only for members, but each holds one great public meeting every year, at which the auditor delivers an oration, and to which many distinguished persons are invited, some of whom are requested to speak. When the auditor's night of the Historical was due this year, it was generally understood that the Hon. David Plunkett would move a vote of thanks to the auditor, that Mr. Miller, Q. C., would second the motion and that several other distinguished gentlemen would also speak.

The students objected to this, which they thought was giving Mr. Miller an unfair advantage, and, as it turned out, they determined that he should not have that advantage. The meetings of these societies are always somewhat noisy and merry, as besides the invited guests, who sit on the platform, the students and their friends generally throng the hall, and applaud loudly, besides making comments complimentary or otherwise, and usually jocose. But no one seems to have known until this year, how much the students could influence the meetings if they chose.

I was lucky enough to get a seat on the platform on the eventful evening, just about the time the "swells" were coming in, and I was amused to see and hear how, as each well known face appeared, it was greeted with cheers and hisses. Miller was well known to none and consequently took his seat in the front row unnoticed. The Lord Mayor, for some reason, was at first mistaken for Mr. Miller and greeted with a storm of disapprobation, which was afterwards quieted by some one recognizing him and announcing his discovery.

Eventually the seats on the platform were filled and Joseph Napier, who was in the chair, stood up to begin the proceedings, but the students were roaring and whistling so that he could not be heard. It was understood, however, that he had introduced the auditor who came forward and boldly began his oration on "The Decline of Patriotism." After a while the noise died out from sheer exhaustion and a portion of the oration, rather common place, but well delivered, was heard. At its conclusion there was more noise and riot, and when Mr. Plunkett rose to speak, it was feared that he would not be heard, but he is a great favorite and the crowd was soon in comparative order and silence.

At the risk of straining your patience, I shall quote some sentences from his speech because he is famous for his after dinner speeches. The effort with which he overcomes a natural impediment in his otherwise fine voice, adds strength and force to the style of his delivery.

"He knew very well that was an occasion on which it was impossible to expect things to pass off without excitement. By their favor, he was in that happy position that he had nothing whatever to fear from the approaching election. (Cheers, whistling and trumpet blowing.) But he was old enough to have had to do with previous elections. The shades of which gave him mystical fore, and running after shadows before. (Hear, Hear.) However, after that excellent full dress rehearsal of a college hustings, judging from the performance of that evening, he was sure that the proceedings of that day would be so interesting and entertaining that they would be continued in the spirit of good humor and fair play. (Cheers.) He never much as they must all feel interested in these affairs, they must in all fairness remember that this was 'par excellence' the auditor's night." He then proceeded to pay some compliments to the auditor, after which he said:

When he was asked by the Committee of the Historical Society to take part in the proceedings of this evening he very gratefully accepted the honor, and he should always be glad to do so until they got tired of him as a standing dish. (A voice—"Never.") But he must say he was a little intimidated when he was informed that the subject of the auditor's address to-night would be the decline of patriotism. Now for one who was in a humble capacity—(uproar)—though in an humble capacity he was by their favor to some extent a public man, and he began to cast about him in his mind how he should regal the charge against himself and fellows of a decline of patriotism. He took counsel with himself, and thought that if it was not so extensive a subject he would refer to some extraordinary political revelations with which they had been recently favored. He thought he would refer to the performances of a great statesman, lately a great leader of a great party, and a powerful Government, which had thrown over the proceedings of recent years, a broad tract of light, who had told them officially, solemnly, and in a manner that could not be mistaken, that he had for some years been playing a part the most painful that could be possibly imagined to a gentleman situated as he was situated. And when they talked of heroism in the patriotism of the past, he (Mr. Plunkett), asked them if they ever heard of such patriotism as this, that the Minister should stay in Government by the votes of those whom in his heart he knew he should denounce and abhor. (Cheers.) Thus had heard of the old spirit of patriotism which there were giants in the land; and what thought they of the statesmen who suffered all these years this terrible anguish? Well, he led his followers to triumph after triumph over the weak and helpless, and enjoyed all the loaves and fishes—all the honor and dignity of Government. There was only one precedent that he knew of in ancient or modern history, which was the story which had been told them in the old times of Greece, when the Spartan boy hid under his cloak the fox that was gnawing away his vitals, lest he should confess his guilt and be detected in his crimes. (This reference to Mr. Gladstone was received with cheers.) He then referred to the Dublin corporations as examples of patriotism. The corporation or City Councils are somewhat unpopular, and his references were received hilariously. Among other things he said: "They seem to apply themselves to such mundane and sublunary considerations as the management of the city revenues and city interest, but then they made up for it, for had they not proclaimed their intention to write the names of the worthies of the land along the filthiest streets in any city of Europe—(cheers)—and degrade the name of the most illustrious in the history of Ireland—the name that Conservative and Liberal, Protestant and Catholic, alike could consent to do honor to—to degrade the name of Grattan by affixing it to a bridge that spanned a stinking and pestiferous tidal river. (Cheers, hisses, and cries of "Brooks.")

Then turning to another portion of the auditor's address, which he said he had seldom heard equaled by any other auditor of that society, for judgment, philosophical treatment and eloquence, an opinion which he said he gave with the more pleasure because he had the misfortune to differ in theory with almost everything the auditor had said. He spoke of the peace at any price system of what he called Bromnajem philosophy. Peace policy was very good in the time of peace, and no doubt it was a very excellent thing to preach philosophy, and so on; but if any one attempted to assail the country—at the first breath of a foreign war—at the first threat of invasion of our shores, or any insult to our national honor—he believed that the British citizen would be found no less than the Spaniard, the German, or the Gaul—determined if necessary, to lay down his life in defence of the institutions of his country—the safety of his family and his home. (Cheers.)

After some more of this sort of talk he referred to the late war on the continent, and showed how peace was impossible there. What was the lesson the Frenchmen were now learning from that war? What were the lessons that were being instilled into the minds of the rising generation of Frenchmen? Let them ask the question of the Frenchmen of Alsace and Lorraine, and of all those districts of France which were invaded by the armies of Germany, and from them they would learn that a lesson of terrible import was being taught to the children old enough to understand it. Did they not think that there was taught to these children by the widow, by the wife of the young husband, and by the orphan daughter of the old man called out to fight for one of the grandest causes that ever moved a people—the word was used but with the soldier's dying breath—a word which conveyed a terrible lesson, and which would be perpetuated to his children—and that word was "vengeance, vengeance, vengeance!" (Applause.) He believed that with regard to England, the exigency of the time would call out a similar feeling. It was when oppression was heaviest, when insult was greatest, when all forces of the nationality had been suppressed, that then would spring up with a corresponding bound the true forces of patriotism. (Applause.) When the nation was struck down and oppressed—when the ploughshare had been trampled in the soil—that the sword of vengeance would be drawn, when the time to reap a full harvest should arrive.

After a number of other examples to prove his theory, Mr. Plunkett said: "He should conclude in the language of a the old poet, and he was not afraid that in Trinity College his meaning would be mistaken when he quoted from a ballad which appeared in the Nation":—

"Thus in our common country's cause
Our party feelings blended;
Till lasting peace, from equal laws,
On both sides shall have descended.
Till then, the Orange Lily be
Thy badge, my patriot brother:
The Everlasting Green for me,
And both for one another."
(Loud Applause.)

And then the riot began anew, or more correctly, at first really began. I think I never before heard such a number of many different discordant sounds as I then did. The Lord Mayor got up to indignantly repel the aspersions on the corporation, but no word of his was listened to. Sir Joseph Napier gesticulated in what appeared to be dumb entreaty. Cannon Reichel, a most eloquent speaker, and Dean Dickenson both came forward to allay the excitement, but no attention whatever was paid to them. Ushers with white wands were seen reeking with perspiration, battling for their lives, trying to preserve or restore order.

Then, as a last resort, Miller, the objectionable, came to the front and bowed. But even curiosity had no effect on the mob, for such the audience, if I may so call a crowd that would not hear, had become. Crackers were fired, trumpets blown, men howled, screeched, yelled, hissed, whistled and sang. Half a dozen regular fist-fights were to be seen in progress at once, and in the midst of it, several pigeons, supposed to be carriers, symbolic of Mr. Miller, were let loose and flew in terror around the hall.

It was a singular sight. A long, noble hall, around which hung many full length portraits of famous alumni of the College, Burke and Flood, Berkeley and Plunkett and Burke, looked down in mute surprise upon their decendants and successors below. At one end of this hall on a platform twice a hundred or more dignified gentlemen in evening clothes, Masters of Arts, and between them and the only door of escape was the howling, roaring, fighting, turbulent crowd. I confess, for myself, I was afraid to go out, and yet at every moment I was expecting an invasion of the platform. There were Judges, Church dignitaries, College dons, civic authorities, and noblemen gathered together, expecting at every moment to have to battle for their very existences and fight for their hats and clothes.

At last I made up my mind to make my escape, and joining a famous physician and the Dean of the Chapel Royal I plunged into the crowd and pushed for the door which we all three fortunately reached without further damage than the knocking in of our hats. I saw a bench, on which sat four or five dignitaries, including a Southern Earl and a famous philanthropic baronet, seized by one end and lifted up so as to pile all who were sitting on it on the floor. I saw two young men with their coats and shirts literally torn from their backs, and I saw one or two lads carried out fainting.

Nothing of the kind, at least so much of the kind ever occurred in college before. At least so they say. The people got out safely, at last, and nobody was much hurt. So I may say that I am glad to have seen a college election riot; and I must admit that I have never seen anything in America to compare with it.

W. K.

P. S. I ask your permission to say a few words about my last letter to you, on the subject of Moody and Sankey. I confess to some surprise at your permitting some of your correspondents to assail me in the way and with the language that they did; but I suppose you were rightly considered that as I was not there to answer for myself, nothing would justify me so completely as the unbridled language and intolerance of the letters which you published, attacking my letter. I see no necessity to make any reply to those letters. I see that many of them in their writers by this time regret that they committed themselves to such extravagant abuse.

There was one letter of a different sort, however, which I do wish to answer. The writer dating from New Brighton complains that I have unjustly facctused Mr. Sankey. If I have done so, I am sorry for it. The arrogance and intolerance of Mr. Moody, which caused so much regret here, were conspicuously absent in Mr. Sankey, who left a pleasant impression on those who were able to disconnect him from his partner, or as your correspondent says, his employer.

It is generally believed here, however, that he was at one time a negro minstrel. I have heard many of his most ardent admirers boast of it. I have heard a clergyman assert that he has heard him sing in Unsworth's minstrel hall, and that when he was so generally believed that His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, in the pastoral which he saw fit to issue by way of warning against Moody and Sankey, referred to it by an unmistakable inference. It was also publicly discussed, and never dwelled during Mr. Sankey's stay here, I cannot think that my fault is great in assuming it to be true, and referring to it as I did, as a rumor.

As to the agency for American organs, I must say that if it is not true, it puts matters in a difficult light. Mr. Moody advertising here to say that he was so attentive to religious affairs at home that his temporal business became bankrupt. They also say that he strongly refuses to receive any money whatever for his services as an Evangelist. Now if these latter assertions have been constantly repeated, the story of the agency for the sale of American organs was the more readily accepted as showing how it was possible to clothe and educate his family during these long months of revival making.

I have to thank your correspondent *Fiadez* for having come to my aid and substantiated my statement, for, as I said at the time, they were simple and truthful accounts of what I saw and heard of, and the impression made upon me by the persons in question and their meetings, which, as *Fiadez* proves, any unprejudiced looker on would admit.

W. K.

### *PERSONAL.*

THOMAS CARLYLE is 78 years old. Froude will be his biographer and literary executor.

TOM THUMB's fortune is estimated at $300,000,—more than enough to keep so small a person and fixings.

GLEESPENNING is going to Central Africa, where church congregations are not so plaguey particular about morals.

LENO, Chief of the Bari tribe of Africa, has 400 wives. And their name but feebly indicates the extent of their bareness.

JONATHAN STURGES was a wise old man. He left his money to those he loved, and enjoined on them the duty of charity. They, therefore, are left to administer his benevolence.

A PORTION of the engravings and paintings bequeathed by Mr. Sumner to the Boston Art Museum, were sold at auction in Boston on Friday, and brought very high prices.

COME on with that biographical sketch of Van Brunt. Everybody wants to know something about the gentlemanly and accurate marksman who quieted the Charlie Ross burglars.

A CALIFORNIAN named Gilbert is the latest legatee of an English fortune, being the reputed heir to one-sixth part of much real estate in the city of Norwich, and a bank account of $3,000,000.

THE will of the late Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, has been admitted to probate. The property left is estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The only heirs are his widow, six sons and two daughters.

GEN. SHERMAN has sold his Washington house to ex Mayor Emory, of Cincinnati, for $10,000. The house was once owned by Breckinridge, was presented to General Grant, purchased from him for the same price it originally cost, and presented to Sherman.

THE funeral of the late Hon. John B. Rice, member of Congress from the First Illinois District, took place in Chicago, on Tuesday, and was largely attended, many old citizens being present. Mayor Colvin and the members of the city government attended in a body. The services were very simple, consisting only of the reading of the burial service by Rev. Dr. Locke, and appropriate music.

### *ITEMS OF INTEREST.*

THE steamer South Carolina is ashore at Barnegat Shoals.

TOM BALLARD, the forger, was re-captured at Waterford, Pa., on Tuesday morning.

THOMAS W. BLACKBURN has invented a bar-tender's bell-punch, as an obstacle to knock-down.

THREE children were drowned on Monday, by the breaking of ice on a pond near Trenton, N. J.

THE saw mill of the Holyoke Lumber Company, at Holyoke, Mass., was burned on Monday night.

SADLER, the English oarsman, has agreed to row Brown on Bedford basin, Halifax, in June or July next.

BLODGETT's metallic art works, at Watertown, Mass., have been burned. Loss, $35,000; insurance about $20,000.

HARRY GALLAGHER fatally shot Jacob Scheigelmilch on Tuesday morning, at Mount Holly, Pa. Gallagher escaped.

THERE are eight metals—indium, vanadium, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, uranium, osmium and iridium—more valuable than gold.

A TEXAS lawyer was fined $50 for telling a jury to go down to the grocery and help themselves, after having given a verdict in favor of his client.

MAYOR JOHNSTON, of Cincinnati, has suspended from office the Director of the City Work House, Mr. Edward Keistner, who is charged with receiving a bribe.

ANOTHER proverbial phrase, "Cheap as dirt," must lose its ancient regard, since we are told that $600,000 are annually paid for the dirt swept from the streets of Paris.

BURGLARS entered the premises of Jacob Reis, a grocer, in Cincinnati, on Monday, and abstracted property amounting to fifteen hundred dollars, in bonds, cash, and jewelry.

AT a meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, last Monday night, it was resolved to memoralize the Legislature for the passage of such acts as will allow the rate for the use of money to be the price agreed upon by the parties to the contract.

AT THE late Franklin Institute Exhibition in Philadelphia, there were weighed 15,840 men, aggregating 2,314,260 pounds; 17,437 women, aggregating, 2,249,370, making the average weight of each man 149½ pounds, and of each woman 129 pounds.

SEVERAL old citizens are interested in the question whether beer made of corn is equal to the brewing of barley. It is related not only that the corn beer is flat, but that it is more serious on the liver even than corn whisky. Some of our old experimenters should furnish their testimony to enable us to give a solution of this interesting problem.

THE Mauch Chunk Coal *Gazette* notices the fact that the Berks County Railroad, a short road of 44 1-2 miles with $93,000 of paid-up capital, has been sold for $500. This sale is subject to a lease of part of the road for 999 years to the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company, and to a first mortgage for $1,500,000. The sale is the result of an agreement between the unsecured creditors of the road, whose claims amount to $500,000, and the mortgage bondholders. A new company is to be immediately organized to manage the road.


Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Joseph Horne & Co.,
107 AND 109
PENN AVENUE.
OFFER A
Full Assortment of Goods
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
Useful and Substantial Articles
FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS
Men's Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets.
Men's Fine White Dress Shirts.
New Styles Men's Fancy Dress Shirts.
Windsor Scarfs and Neckwear of every description at greatly reduced prices.
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
WHITE AND COLORED
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
Plain Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Initial Handkerchiefs.
Fine Fancy Half Hose.
Fine Suspenders.
Spiral Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, etc.
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,
With handles of entirely New Design.
Linen Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Fancy Striped and Plain Cashmere Half-Hose.
GLOVES.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves and Gauntlets,
Ladies' Kid Gauntlets,
Plush Lined Silk Gloves,
Children's Cloth Gloves,
Kid Mits, Driving Gloves and Gauntlets,
Men's Drab Castor Gloves at $1.25 per pair,
Men's Cloth Gloves,
Men's Plush Lined Silk Gloves,
Men's Lined Kid Gloves, 1 and 2 Button,
Men's Fur Top Gloves,
Men's Calf and Dog Skin Gloves,
Seal Gauntlets,
Otter and Beaver Fur Gauntlets,
Alaska and Buck Gauntlets and Gloves,
Kid Gloves for Ladies, 1 to 6 buttons,
Kid Gloves for Misses, 1 and 2 buttons,
Kid Gloves for Men, 1 and 2 buttons.
Extra Bargains in Ladies' and Children's
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Hemstitched, all Linen Handkerchiefs at 10c.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Colored and Bordered Handkerchiefs,
Initial Handkerchiefs from 20c. up.
Mourning Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Linen Cambric, 50c.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Damask Tabling, Doyles, Napkins and Towels,
Damask Covers and Napkins to match,
Fine Colored Border Towels,
Fine Bleached Huck Towels,
Heavy Unbleached Huck Towels,
Turkey Red Cloths and Napkins,
Grand Reduction of 33 to 50 Per Cent.
Embroidered Slipper Patterns.
Cushion and Ottoman Covers,
Foot Rests and Slipper Cases,
Tower Hose Stripe, Chair Stripes,
Woolen Scarfs, Hoods and Breakfast Shawls.
Ladies' & Misses' Knit Jackets.
FELT SKIRTS.
Quilted Silk, Alpaca and Sateen Skirts,
Plain Dark Blues, Browns and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery,
Ladies' Silk Neckerchiefs from 50c. up,
Windsor and Brocade Ties, 25c. up,
New Styles of Plaid and Fancy Ties,
Fine Fans, Portmonnaies, Jet Jewelry,
Combs, Hair Brushes, etc., etc.,
Entire stock of Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, at a great reduction in price.
A few Choice Imported Garments to close out at less than cost of importation.
Misses' Cloth Jackets at reduced prices.
Ladies' Seal Sacques, in medium and finest qualities.
Seal Muffs, Boas and Caps.
Children's White Coney Sacques, Caps and Muffs.
Store open Wednesday and Thursday Evenings of this Week until 9 o'clock.
RETAIL STORES,
Nos. 197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.
PEARL ASH.—10 CASKS FOR SALE by J. B. CANFIELD, 110 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
FOR CHRISTMAS
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL STREET,
NOW OFFERS DECIDEDLY THE
LARGEST STOCK! Greatest Variety!
House Refilled with New Goods to Make up for the Immense Sales of Last Week
FOR LADIES AND MISSES,
NEW DRESS GOODS
FROM 12½c YARD UPWARD.
Extra bargains in Dress Goods.
Fine Dress Goods, all kinds.
Black Alpacas and Cashmeres.
Colored Cashmeres and Merinos.
Children's Dress Goods.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Sacques, Shawls and Furs,
AN IMMENSE STOCK
FROM LOWEST TO FINEST.
Elegant Beaded Jackets and Sacques.
Embroidered Jackets and Sacques.
Paisley and Woolen Shawls.
Real Seal Skin Sacques up to $225, fully one-third under value.
Ladies' Furs of all kinds, at prices unequaled in this market.
Children's Furs, at very low prices.
Ladies' Made-up Suits.
Elegant Silk and Cashmere Polonaises.
Quilted Satin Skirts.
Fine Dress Goods, all kinds.
Infants' Cashmere Cloaks.
Infants' Elegant Embroidered Cloaks.
Ladies' Felt and Cloth Skirts.
FOR THE CHILDREN
OF ALL AGES,
An almost endless variety of amusing and instructive
TOYS!
BOOKS FOR OLD AND YOUNG
At prices far below what they can be bought at elsewhere.
Toys of all kinds.
Hobby Horses, Wagons, Sleds, &c.
Dolls of every description.
Games, Building Blocks, Chairs, &c.
Magic Lanterns, Musical Instruments, &c.
Mechanical Toys, all kinds.
Reg-ular Sewing Machines, at 30 and 50c.
Telegraphic Instruments full working order.
Children's Dishes, Furniture, Kitchens, &c.
Picture Books from 1c to $2.50 each.
Books for those more advanced in years—Standard and Historical Works.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL.
You can av

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9[A]. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
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Interest allowed on Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of, the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Merrell, Lang. Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
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INTERNATIONAL BANK,
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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from matters non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
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DAILY GAZETTE.


## FINANCIAL.

### Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1874. }

A light demand for money still continues, although there continues to be a moderately fair amount of business in course of transaction. Aside from the purely holiday trade is a fair general trade, embracing the different lines of current business. While this is doubtless incidental, in part, to the holiday trade, it is in part traceable to the low price of goods, which indicates unusual efforts to lay in a stock of different substantial articles in general family use. This trade, it is hoped, will continue after the holidays. It is thought by some that it marks the era of returning confidence, and that things will steadily improve until we shall have full activity once more. We earnestly hope this may prove the case.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange National Bank | $ 70 00 |
| Citizens " " | 50 00 |
| Third " " | 151 00 |
| M. and M. " " | 62 00 |
| People's Insurance Co. | 70 00 |

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which commenced the regular payment of its semi-annual cash dividend on the 1st instant, amounting to about three million three hundred thousand dollars, had, on the 10th, paid nearly the whole sum and had a very handsome cash balance in excess. The current receipts of the company are quite large, and, with a steady retrenchment in every department, it is financially as easy as ever before. It is probable that the payment of its dividend scrip, due in March next, will be anticipated some time before maturity.

—The following are understood to be the features of the financial plan to be urged upon the Senate Finance Committee by the inflationists: Free banking; a new issue of currency, 80 per cent. of the amount to be received in exchange for the 3-65 bonds; greenbacks to $300,000,000; after that no further diminution of its volume; the greenbacks to be redeemed in gold on January 1, 1879.

—The New Jersey Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. This is the seventy-fifth semi-annual dividend declared by this company, which has now been in existence more than forty years.

—The interest due 1st of January next, on the bonds of the Virginia and Tennessee, South Side and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Companies, payable in New York, will be paid at the First National Bank in New York to Eastern holders, and to holders nearer home at designated points in that vicinity.

—As the investigation progresses into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, it is shown more conclusively than ever that great rascalities have been practiced at the expense of the shareholders and the public. Three-quarters of a million of dollars seems to have been swallowed at a gulp without any trace of honest service to the company.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says there is little doubt but the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has made overtures to the Saratoga combination, though not entering it.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opened. | Closed. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| U. S. 5'ses—1861—coupons | 121 | 121 |
| 5-20s 1862 | 115¼ | 115¼ |
| " 1864 | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| " 1865 | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| " 1865 new | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| " 1867 | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| " 1868—coupons | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| 10-40's | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| Currency 6's | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| New 5 per cents. | 113¼ | 113¼ |
| 10-40's—coupons | 114¼ | 114¼ |

| RAILWAYS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 100½ | 100½ |
| Erie | 27 | 27¾ |
| " C. & I. | 97 | 97¾ |
| St. Paul | 36 | 36¾ |
| Do. Pref. | | 79¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 79¾ | 80¼ |
| Do. Central | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| North Western Common | 44¾ | 46 |
| Do. Pref. | | 64¾ |
| Rock Island | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 87¾ | 88 |
| Pac. Mail | 34¾ | 36 |
| Wester. Union Telegraph | 89 | 89¾ |
| Ohio & M. "shipsip | 30 | 31¼ |
| Union Pacific | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 24 | 24¾ |
| Harlem | 127 | 127 |
| Adams Express | 116 | 116 |
| American Express | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| U. S. Express | 82 | 82¾ |
| W., Fargo & Co. Express | 82 | 82¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 94 | 94 |
| Manhat & St. Joseph | 26¾ | 27¾ |
| Panama | | 114¼ |
| Iron Mountain | | 25 |

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Penna Central | 95¾ | |
| " scrip | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Reading | 55 | |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 127¾ | |
| Old Creek | 8¾ | |
| Lehigh Valley | 61¾ | 62 |
| Central Transportation | 44 | 44¾ |
| Empire Do | 55 | |
| P. C. & St. L. 7's | 75 | 75 |

NEW YORK, December 22, 1874.

Money, after loaning at 4, closed at 3½@4; prime mercantile paper 6@7½. Considerable money is still going South for cotton. Sterling was firm for sixty days at 484¾@485, and weak for sight at 489@490. The produce exports for the week amounted to $6,508,850, a decrease from last week of $732,983. The customs receipts were $261,000. Gold was steady at 111¾@111⅝. The borrowing rates were 3, 2, and flat. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $120,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow are $100,000. Government bonds are dull. State and railroad bonds are quiet.

The excitement in stocks has subsided, the market being less feverish than on any day since the attack commenced on Pacific Mail. At the opening of business the market was irregular, but in the main higher, after which there was a decline of ½@1 per cent., which was followed by a full recovery. Later on there was another decline along the entire list of ½@1 per cent., with the chief decline in Pacific Mail, which was down on a report to the effect that the steamship City of Tokio was ashore at Barnegat, but on the announcement that the report was incorrect, aided by a dispatch from Washington to the effect that Rufus Hatch had invited an investigation of the company's affairs by a committee of Congress, which invitation was accepted, the stock rallied from 34¾ to 35¾. The market was very strong at the final close, and a sharp advance was made in certain leading specialties. Northwestern common lead the list in a rise to 46¾, a clean advance of two points. Lake Shore rallied up to 80¾, St. Paul common to 37¾, Pacific Mail to 36¼, Western Union to 89¾, and Wabash to 24¾. The advance in Lake Shore was based on rumors of a 3½ per cent. dividend in February.

A prominent feature of the market to-day was the large business done in seller's option. The difference between seller sixty and the regular way was ⅜@⅝ per cent. In the case of the New York Central and Western Union, and ¼@½ per cent. in Rock Island, Pacific Mail, Wabash and Lake Shore.

The transactions aggregated 244,000 shares, of which 5,700 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwest common, 5,000 Rock Island, 3,700 St. Paul, 5,000 Erie, 45,000 Lake Shore, 8,600 Ohios, 25,000 Wabash, and 21,000 Union Pacific.

*Governments.*—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121; 5-20's of '62, 115¾; do of '64, 115¾; do of '65, 117¾; do new, 120¾; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 120¾; new 5's, 113; 10-40s, 114¼; currency 6s, 117¾.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 79; do new, 78; Virginia new, 53; do old, 36; North Carolina, old, 23; do new, 12½.

*Stocks.*—Canton, 40; Western Union Telegraph Company, 89¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 116; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82½; American Express, 61½; United States Express, 62; Pacific Mail, 36; New York Central, 100¼; Erie, 27½; do preferred, 47¾; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 95¾; Northwestern common, 46; do preferred, 59½; Rock Island, 101; New Jersey Central, 80¾; St. Paul, 37¼; do preferred, 80¾; Toledo & Wabash, 24¾; do preferred, 56; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 31½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65½; Burlington & Quincy, 107¾; Lake Shore, 80; Panama, 95½; Illinois Central, 97¾; Union Pacific, 85½; Central Pacific, 95½; Union, 97½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109.

LONDON, December 22.—Consols for account of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £115,000. Consols: money, 91¾@91⅞; account, 92@92⅛; 4-20's, 1867, do of '67, 107; 10-40's, 104; new 5s, 102; New York Central, 93; Erie, 25; do preferred, 42.

PARIS, December 22.—Rentes 61f 60c.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1874. }

Trade in general merchandise continues dull, more so than usual, notwithstanding it is always dull at the close of the year, and the leading markets are devoid of any new features to which reference has not previously been made. The demand for all kinds of goods is very meagre, being confined to supplying immediate necessities, while as regards values, there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

APPLES—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $1.50@2.50, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 60@65c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Choice are in fair demand for the better grades to-day, with sales at 30@33 for prime to choice roll, with an occasional package at 34c, and seven 35's. Common stock continues dull.

CHEESE—Market continues quiet, and rates remain unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 16½@17; New York do, 17½@18.

CRANBERRIES—$10@11 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is more inquiry and the market is firmer, but prices remain as last quoted. Apples, 7@7½c; peaches halves, 9 to 10, according to quality.

DRESSED HOGS—7¼@8c.

EGGS—Sales of fresh at 28 ,29 and 30 cents, and the supply is fully up to present wants. Pickled continue in dull, and are quotable nominally at 26@28.

FLOUR—There is nothing new to report; business continues dull and prices are unchanged; spring wheat fours, $5.50@5.65; for Minnesotas, $5.75@6; for Minnesotas; winters, $5.85@6 for red and $6.25 to $6.50 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues devoid of animation, and business is not likely to improve any until after the holidays. Both New Orleans Sugar and Molasses continue to gain strength under the influence of disquieting news from New Orleans, and some of our merchants are indifferent about selling Molasses, which afford little or no profit for handling, and they are not disposed to accept before long. The receipts, both by river and rail, continue liberal, and our merchants generally are, for the time being, well supplied. Coffee continues quiet and unchanged, and refined Sugars are easy.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crushed | 11½ | Standard B | 10¾ |
| Granulated | 11½ | Ex C Standard | 10¼ |
| Powdered | 11½ | Demarara | 9¼@10¼ |
| Standard C | 10½ | Porto Rico | 8¾@ 9¾ |
| N. O. Sugar | 8¼@ 9¾ | | |

SYRUPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar house | 35@40 | Sugar Drips | 80@85 |
| Maryland | 45 | White Drips | 65@70 |
| Silver Drips | 55 | Extra Golden | 70@75 |

COFFEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rio Good | 20 @21 | Fancy Roasted | 26 |
| Rio Prime | 22 @23 | Roasted loose | 25@ |
| Rio Fancy | 24@25 | Roasted Java | 40 |
| Roasted Rio | 23 | | |

RICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon ₱ lb | 7 @7½ | Patna ₱ lb | 7½@8 |
| Carolina ₱ lb | 8 @8½ | | |

MOLASSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porto Rico | 50@55 | New Orleans | 70@73 |
| Demarara | 50@55 | | |

GRAIN—Dealers all agree in reporting the grain trade as being very dull; that in addition to a light demand, current rates afford little or no margin for profit; in other words, there would appear that some kinds of grain are lower relatively than at the source of supply. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; Penna and Ohio red, $1.15@1.18; amber and white, $1.20@1.23. Oats continues very dull, and with a light demand and increased offerings, prices are declining; quotable at 62@64c for mixed to white—sale of one car white reported at 63. The bulk of the receipts now coming forward, is light in weight, from 25 to 27c delivered here, hence it is easy to see that the margin at current rates is on the wrong side. Corn is also dull and drooping, and we reduce our quotations on both shelled and ear to 73@75—one car of ear reported at 74. Rye is quiet and unchanged at $1.10@1.12.

HOMINY—$4.75@5 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Baled is still quoted, on wharf and track, according to quality, at $17@18 ₱ ton, but receivals continue rather light, but the supply is ample for present wants.

ONIONS—$3@4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Peach Blows, on track by the car load, quotable at 85@90c; and in a jobbing way, at 90@95c; other kinds irregular.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair degree of activity for this season of the year in the provision trade, the market is unsettled, and trade is in a peculiar condition; there is a good deal of mist in regard to the future.

Hams—Extra S. C. 13½
Shoulders, Ex S., C. 9
B'fast Bacon, S. C. 14
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, cut 15
Beef Tongues Sugar 9.00
Bacon Shoulders 10
Short Rib Sides 13
Clear Sides 13½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl. $22.50

Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb 14½
Do., half barrels 15
Lard-Ref. for summer use in bbls 16
Do., 10 ₱ cadies 17¼
Do., 5 ₱ do 17½
Do., 3 ₱ do 18
Do., 1 ₱ do 19
Lard Oil, per gal $1.80

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens quotable at 9@10c. Turkeys will be in demand for Christmas, 35@ 40c ₱ pair; live Turkeys, 90@$1.25 each.

LARD—Continues dull, 9½@9¾c.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ½c ₱ lb.

SWEET CORN—8@10c ₱ lb.

### PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1874. }

There has been no quotable change in Crude since the date of our last report, and the market was reported steady at 8½@9c for immediate shipment at Parker. We had no dispatches from the East to-day in regard to Refined, but the market may be quoted steady at 9 cents delivered on cars here, and Baltimore delivery at 11¾@11¾; it is said that there are but few sellers here at quotations. Shipments, 1,750. Stocks reported at Philadelphia last week were 5,488 bbls; estimated stock, 25,000 bbls. Exports from Philadelphia from January 1st to December 19th, 83,808,093 gallons; from New York, 58,000,000 gallons; same time, 1873, 127,483,601; same time, 1872, 148,924,107; same time, 1871, 153,603,629. As will be seen, our total exports this year, as compared with the same time, 1874, show a slight falling off, which may be regarded as a favorable omen, and there is no doubt but what the increased export during the past two months have had their effect in stimulating the home trade. The situation, therefore, is favorable both to the producer and refiner, and it is expected that business will open up in its earnest next month.

The Barrel market is rather firmer, but prices have undergone no quotable change; countries, 70c; city make, $1.30@1.35.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper | Consignee, | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Lockhart & F | Hilliard & W | 47 |
| Lockhart & F | Lockhart & F | 80 |
| G M Robinson | Petrolite O W | 74 |
| G M Robinson | W Eckert | 71 |
| N W Stevenson | Liberty O W | 950 |
| Greer & C | Sunbeam O W | 250 |
| Lockhart & F | Petrolite O W | 80 |
| J Bushnell | Crystal O W | 222 |
| McKelvy | Vesta O W | 947 |
| Total | | 3,146 |

### New York Breadstuffs Market.—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The past week we have had quite a sluggish and unsatisfactory flour market, indeed, we have until very few exchanges, failed to note. The arrivals though not large have been in excess of the demand, and we have had to note considerable irregularity in the sales; this especially for Howard Family Flour, which reached $7 before@8, but finally declined to make generally buyers' values. Of the small supply in the interior over stock cannot be duplicated. We hear from the West that quite a number of mills have ceased operations since the 10th, and this, coupled with the fact of an unusually limited supply of wheat, seems to augur a continuance of the downward tendency in leading and well-known brands. For many months past Western millers have been operating at a loss, and although there has not been any harmony of action, but in many localities there has been very great activity, the extravagant prices have proved fatal for Wheat, in many cases totally unwarranted by the prices current on the seaboard. Hence the business has been a very unsatisfactory one to many. The export demand for Shipping Extras has proved moderate; in absence of freight room, and the low limits to most export orders have greatly restricted business; jobbers as a rule are well stocked and have purchased only to keep good their assortments; fancy brands of Minnesota (we mean strong Baker's Extras valued at $6.25@6.75) have been held with increased firmness, owing to a slight falling off in the production, but the business has proved light at the prices claimed; the unfavorable turn in the Wheat market has added to depression in low flour markets, but holders, more especially of Winter Wheat brands, evince confidence in some reaction at an early day, but this can only be assumed in a very general diminished production; the low grades of Minnesota Extras have been quiet, and offerings not plenty. City Ground has sold slowly as they are former figures; No. 2 superfine have sold slowly and have again slightly declined; New Jersey Buckwheat has ruled firm, but has sold slowly, though we think it is growing in favor and may have realized slightly better stock, but find it light, much below corresponding week last year; the exports of the week are 52,307 bbls., against 41,515 bbls. the corresponding week last year.

We have had a comparatively quiet, very variable and unsatisfactory heat and flour market for our last; the demand for export has been limited, restricted by the extreme rates of freight demanded and the unfavorable Liverpool and London advices; the limits to many orders thence have been reduced, and we have had but few shippers in market. The general imports into the United Kingdom and the free deliveries of their farmers have supplied their chief markets largely, and notwithstanding their large consumptive power no large demand for ours have declined, the present average being 6s 6d per qr., against 6s 3d the corresponding week last year. The decline in Great Britain and the willingness of holders to meet the demand promptly are due chiefly to the fact of the supplies afloat from the United States are large and will continue so during the Winter. The supplies from Eastern Europe are quite certain to fall off below the average of 65 to 67c delivered here, hence it is easy to see that the margin at current rates is on the wrong side, Corn sales dull and drooping, and we reduce our quotations on both shelled and ear to 73@75—one car of ear reported at 74. Rye is quiet and unchanged at $1.10@1.12.

HOMINY—$4.75@5 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Baled is still quoted, on wharf and track, according to quality, at $17@18 ₱ ton, but receivals continue rather light, but the supply is ample for present wants.

ONIONS—$3@4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Peach Blows, on track by the car load, quotable at 85@90c; and in a jobbing way, at 90@95c; other kinds irregular.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair degree of activity for this season of the year in the provision trade, the market is unsettled, and trade is in a peculiar condition; there is a good deal of mist in regard to the future.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hams—Extra S. C. | 13½ |
| Shoulders, Ex S., C. | 9 |
| B'fast Bacon, S. C. | 14 |
| Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, cut | 15 |
| Beef Tongues Sugar | 9.00 |
| Bacon Shoulders | 10 |
| Short Rib Sides | 13 |
| Clear Sides | 13½ |
| Mess Pork, ₱ bbl. | $22.50 |

Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb 14½
Do., half barrels 15
Lard-Ref. for summer use in bbls 16
Do., 10 ₱ cadies 17¼
Do., 5 ₱ do 17½
Do., 3 ₱ do 18
Do., 1 ₱ do 19
Lard Oil, per gal $1.80

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens quotable at 9@10c. Turkeys will be in demand for Christmas, 35@ 40c ₱ pair; live Turkeys, 90@$1.25 each.

LARD—Continues dull, 9½@9¾c.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ½c ₱ lb.

SWEET CORN—8@10c ₱ lb.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 22, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and prices are nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand active and prices advanced, but irregular, closing firm; No 1 spring 92¾; No 2 90¾@; cash 90¾@; seller January 91¾@; No 3 84¾@85c; rejected 78½c. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mixed old 78¾c cash; new 66¾@66¾c cash; 67c seller January; rejected 62¾c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 2 56c cash; 53¾c seller January; rejected 47¾@48c. Rye: demand fair and market firm; No 1 [illegible]. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No 2 $1.25¾ cash or seller January. No. 3 $1.19@1.21.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and market firm; sellers $19.00 spot; $19.25 seller February; $18.00@19.70 seller March. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $13.10 cash; $13.45 seller February. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 97c.

On call Board in the afternoon wheat closed at 90¾@90¾c January; 91¾@92c February. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 70c old cash; 72¾@73c May; new 66¾c January. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 22.—Flour quiet and steady; receipts 20,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.90@4.90; common to good $4.75@5.10; good to choice $5.00@5.30; fancy $5.35@5.60; extra $5.65@6.15; extra Ohio $14.75@6.40; St. Louis $5.00@8.00. Rye flour dull at $4.20@4.65. Corn meal quiet at $4.30@4.70. Wheat is better; receipts 8,000 bush; No 1 spring $1.10@1.25; No 3 do $1.08@1.10; No 2 Chicago $1.09@1.13; amber $1.27@1.31. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Barley and Malt: nothing doing. Corn closed quiet; receipts 67,000 bush; mixed western old 65@67c; new about 95½c. Oats quiet; receipts 27,000 bush; mixed western state 53@56c; Ohio unchanged. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm. Sugar quiet at 6¼@8¾c. Rice unchanged. Petroleum firm and quiet; refined 11¾c; crude 8½c. Rosin firm at $2.20@2.30. Eggs firm at 28½@30c. Pork dull and nominal; old mess $19.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; dry salt Middles shoulders firmer; long clear 10¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 13¼@13¾c. Butter firm at 19@35c. Clover seed quiet and steady at 10@10½c. Timothy quiet at 12½@15½c. Whisky decidedly firmer at $1.02@$1.03.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 22.—Cotton, Flour and Rye quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.06@1.07¾. Corn firmer; new 66@70c. Oats firm at 57½@58c. Barley more active; No 2 $1.15@1.20c. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork quiet at $18.90. Lard quiet at 13c. Dry salt meats held firmly at 6¾, 7¾@8¼c. Green hams 10¾c; pickled 10¼c.

At the Brokers' Board this evening green hams were offered at 10¼c; pickled do 9¾@10¼c bid; 6¾c was offered for dry salt shoulders; $19.25 bid was bid for February pork. Lard was offered at 13¼; December, 13c bid. Bacon: clear sides packed were offered at 11½c January, and clear rib 11¾c January.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 22.—Tallow 48s. Refined petroleum 9¼@9¾d. Turpentine 26s.

LIVERPOOL, December 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅜@7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 5,700 bales American, and 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat: California club white 10s 4d@10s 8d; red western spring 8s 8d@9s 3d; red winter 9s 6d@9s 9d; receipts the past three days 22,000 qrs, of which 20,000 were American. Corn 39s 3d@39s 6d. Peas 43s 9d. Beef 79s.

ANTWERP, December 22.—Refined petroleum 27¾f.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 22.—Cotton steady at 13½c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and weak; red $1.08@1.10. Corn quiet at 70@72c. Oats steady at 50@52c. Rye firmer at $1.09@1.10. Barley steady at $1.40@1.45. Pork unchanged. Butter, Eggs and Cheese firm. Pork opened dull with sales at $18.50, and closed firmer at $18.75 bid and $19 asked. Lard strong; sales of steam at the; closing at $13.05@13.12½. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 6¼c; sides 9¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¾@10c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 97c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1.22@1.22¼; white $1.35@1.40. Rye $1.00. Corn dull; yellow 83@85c; mixed 80@82c. Oats dull; white 58@60c. Petroleum steady; refined 11¾c; crude 8½@8¾c. Butter quiet; western prime 24@25c; choice western rolls 30@32c. Lard dispirited. Eggs easy; western 29c. Whisky steady at $1.01.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 22.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and easier; red and prices advanced; No 2 white Wabash $1.14½; No 1 white Michigan $1.12; amber $1.10½. Corn 1@2 higher; choice easier; high mixed cash and seller January 72¾c; seller May 78c. Oats dull; No 2 56c; Michigan 55½c; white 58½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 22.—Flour, wheat, corn and oats dull but unchanged. Rye firmer at 98@$1.00. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western Butter dull; tub 31@33c; rolls 30@32c. Petroleum excited and firmer; held at 13½@13¾c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and prices are nominal at $1.02.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 22.—Cotton nominal at 13¾c. Flour, Wheat, and Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon: shoulders 9¼c; clear rib 12c; clear sides 12½c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Hams: sugar cured 14¾c. Lard 14½@15¼c. Whisky 97c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee 96c; No 2 do 93½c. Corn firm and higher; No 2 in store 66c. Corn higher and in fair demand; No 2 mixed 66c. Rye higher and in good demand; No 1 in store 87c. Barley in good demand; No 2 $1.03.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 22.—Cotton steady; 13½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn dull at 65c. Oats dull at 72c. Pork dull at $21. Lard dull at 14@15c. Bulk meats dull at 7, 7¾, 9½@10¼c. Dressed hogs firm at 8@8½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22.—Corn dull and lower; white 66c; yellow 65c. Oats dull and lower at 70c. Pork dull and nominal at 82c. Molasses active and higher; inferior 35c; fair 52@53c; prime to choice 54@56c. Others unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 22.—Cotton quiet at 11¾@12c. Flour quiet at $4.50@5. Wheat steady at $1.15. Corn steady at 65c. Oats firm at 52@55c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.03.

Chicago.

OSWEGO, December 22.—Wheat quiet; extra white Michigan held at $1.40; No 1 Milwaukee $1.22. Corn dull and nominal; high mixed 92c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 22.—Cattle: receipts 222 head; total for the week 4,085; the run, as usual during holiday week, very light; Christmas market opened full 1c advance on last week's prices, and the usual proportion of prime stock offering; the attendance of buyers also large, and all kinds sold at averaging 1,070 to 1,344 lbs at $4.75@5.85; 18 Ohio steers averaging 1,140 to 1,248 lbs at $5.50@5.85; 100 Michigan steers averaging 923 to 1,000 lbs at $4.87½@5; 400 Ohio steers averaging 1,120 to 1,248 lbs at $5.35@5.60; 18 Kentucky steers averaging 1,266 lbs at $5.70; 214 butcher steers averaging 1,000 lbs at $4.50@5.30. Sheep and lambs: receipts 600 head; total for the week 3,000; 1c higher than last week for westerns; market closed active; sales of Michigan lambs at 92 lbs at $4.87½@5.12½. Hogs: receipts 400 head, being due to the severe storm; market dull; Yorkers $6.40@6.85; heavy hogs $7@7.25.

WATERTOWN, Mass., December 22.—Beef cattle: receipts 405 head; supply light; beef cattle in moderate request; sales at $4@5.50 for all the last week, but only the choicest kind sold for the latter rate; ordinary grades very dull; about $10.25@10.50 extra $9.75@10; first quality $8@9.50; second $6.50@8.50; third $5@6. Sheep and lambs: receipts the past three days 1,200 head of the trade on light, and last week's prices hardly sustained; sheep in lots at $2.50@3.75 each; extra $4@6; fancy sheep $5@7.50.

CHICAGO, December 22.—Cattle: receipts 1,500; market very quiet and buyers limited, but owing to favorable New York advices, prices are steady; common to extra shipping quoted at $4.25@6.25; butchers $2.50@4.50; stockers $2.60@3.60; shipments 227. Hogs: receipts 19,000; market opened stronger but closed 5@10c off the best prices, sales ranging at $6@7.25, but trading chiefly at $6.50@6.90; packers $6.70@7.10; shipments 1,750. Sheep: receipts 600 head; market active; shipping demand at fully previous quotations for better grades.

CINCINNATI, December 22.—Hogs: receipts 5,742 head; market active but firm; common at $6 @6.40; medium to fair $6.50@6.75; good packing and butchers' $6.85@7.00; extra $7@7.20; very few left ever unsold; shipments 317 head.

ST. LOUIS, December 22.—Hogs active and firmer; Yorkers 5.@6c; packing $6.25@6.70. Cattle in good local demand, but prices unchanged.

Cotton

NEW YORK, December 22.—Cotton quiet at 14⅜@14⅝c; futures closed steady; sales of 2,300 bales; December at 13 13-16c; January 13¾c; February 14⅛c; March 14 27-32c; April 15 7-32c; May 15¼c; May 15 19-32@15⅝c; June 21 31-32c; July 16 7-32c; August 16 13-32@16 7-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22.—Cotton; demand and sales of 6,500 bales; prices irregular and somewhat easier, though not quotably lower; receipts 7,833 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,176 bales; stock 224,551 bales, against last evening 115,200 bales; on shipboard 103,000 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The trade movement was slow in the package and jobbing departments. Cotton goods moved steadily in small lots at unchanged prices. Ginghams and shirting prints are in fair request, but dark fancies are dull. Worsted coatings are in good demand. Black alpacas are selling well in low grades. Business was quiet in the morning but improved in the afternoon. Commission houses are reported as doing a fair business. The inquiry for cash product was not particularly urgent, and sales were lighter than usual, excepting of meats. There was a little more doing in the latter on foreign account—about 3,000 boxes have been disposed of, but the recent advance in ocean freights, no doubt, materially influenced the movement, though sellers were not inclined to name previous figures at the close. The inquiry was mainly for mess pork and lard for future delivery, and some considerable liberal purchases were made by parties who had contracts outstanding in which they had a profit. Opinions still differ regarding the future of the trade, though the opponents appear to be more evenly divided. The statement of the Cincinnati *Price Current* showing an increased number of hogs packed as compared with this time last season, exerted some influence on the course of the trade. The falling off in weight of 21 pounds is regarded as rather extreme, and many parties contend that this decrease will be lessened by the better quality of hogs received and packed during the latter part of the season. At this point the falling off in weight will probably be lighter than generally anticipated, as packers are now purchasing the best hogs on the market, and increasing their yield of lard by trimming their meats very closely. The movement of provisions continues quite large, though largely of product previously contracted for and shipped direct from the manufacturers. The receipts are also quite large, indicating that country packers are willing to accept current prices. To-day a dull and unsatisfactory feeling prevailed in this market, and prices ruled lower on all the leading articles.—*Commercial.*

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* publishes the following report of the packing at the Union Stock Yards to date, as compared with the corresponding time last year, and the aggregate last season:

| | To date. 1874. | To date. 1873. | Aggregate season. 1873-4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 852,462 | 805,865 | 1,320,624 |
| Cincinnati | 295,357 | 390,000 | 581,253 |
| St. Louis | 275,000 | 250,000 | 463,794 |
| Louisville | 205,700 | 220,000 | 236,947 |
| Milwaukee | 192,582 | 188,576 | 294,054 |
| Indianapolis | 276,000 | 285,726 | 288,726 |
| St. Joseph | 104,000 | 80,000 | 80,642 |
| Cedar Rapids | 27,800 | 32,800 | 72,810 |
| Sabula | 12,979 | 15,100 | 31,456 |

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reese G & W o | Tanbrid Corp | 21 |
| Lucy Furnace o | Caughey & H p | 5 |
| Dilworth P & Co o | | |
| Total | | 26 |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. & B. R. BRANCH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Caughey & H m | Schoonmaker & Co m | 5 |
| S. H. & Co o | 10 J Moorhead m | 3 |
| Brown & Co m | | |
| Total | | 37 |

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## RIVER NEWS.

### State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF W

# LATEST NEWS.

## FROM EUROPE.

### German Commission to the Centennial Celebration.

### Desperate Battle in Venezuela.

### Another Plot Against Bismarck's Life

### GERMANY.

**Satisfaction Demanded from Carlists.**

LONDON, December 22.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the German men-of-war Albatross and Nautilus have been ordered to remain at Santander and demand satisfaction of the Carlists for their attack upon the German brig Gustav.

**Extradition Treaty with the United States.**

BERLIN, December 22.—Prince Bismarck has moved in the Federal Council that an extradition treaty be concluded with the United States, which shall replace all similar treaties now existing between that country and the various German Governments.

**The Commission to the Centennial.**

The Imperial Commission of Germany to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. Jacobi, of the Department of Commerce, President; Messrs Stiene, Wedding, Kauffmann, and Holliden, of Prussia; Baron von Nostitz-Wallwitz, Saxon Minister at Berlin; Baron von Spitzenberg, Minister of Wurtemburg; Dr. Kruger, Hanseatic representative; Dr. Neidbrandt, member of the Federal Council for Hesse; and Herr Reither, member of Council for Bavaria.

**Another Plot Against Bismarck's Life.**

BERLIN, December 22.—The *North German Gazette* publishes the following details of another plot against the life of Bismarck: In September, 1873, a French Archbishop received an anonymous letter, the author of which offered to kill Bismarck for $12,000. In a second letter the writer inclosed his photograph, and gave his name and address, as follows: "Duchesne Poncelet, Rue Leopold Seraing." The Archbishop communicated these letters to the French Government, which informed Bismarck of the affair. Poncelet, who was found, and identified as a Belgian, was watched, and ascertained that he was preparing to go to Germany, but becoming aware of police surveillance, he relinquished his intention. Subsequent details of the affair are not published. The photograph enclosed to the Archbishop was not of Poncelet, but of a fellow-workman, who is supposed to have been a confederate.

### VENEZUELA.

**A Desperate Battle.**

HAVANA, December 22.—Advices from Venezuela to the 8th inst. report that a desperate battle was fought in Barquisimento between Government troops under General Marguez and insurgents under General Colina. The engagement lasted eighty-four hours. Between seven and eight hundred men were killed and wounded. Both sides claim a victory.

### SPAIN.

**The Prince of Asturias and the Throne.**

PARIS, December 22.—Alfonzo, Prince of Asturias, replying to an address of Spanish grandees, says a monarchy alone can terminate the disorder and uncertainty which prevail in Spain. A majority of the people of Spain are agreed, and have declared their opinion that he only is the rightful representative of the Spanish monarchy.

### RUSSIA.

**International Code Conference.**

ST. PETERSBURG, December 22.—All the powers having accepted the invitation to the International Code Conference, Russia has issued a circular asking them to present their recommendations as to the time of meeting.

### FRANCE.

**A Journal Suspended.**

PARIS, December 22.—The publication of the journal *Le Paus* has been suspended by the Government for two weeks.

### BY MAIL.

**From China and Japan.**

SAN FRANCISCO, December 22.—The mail steamship Vasso de Gama arrived this afternoon from Hong Kong, via Yokohama. She brings dates from Hong Kong to November 28, and Yokohama December 6th. The attention of the Japanese Government is now turning upon the establishment of a Representative Assembly in Min Sin Gi, which has been in abeyance during the dispute with China. There is a likelihood that it will come into operation early in the spring.

An important failure has taken place in Tokio. It is that of Gius & Co. They were esteemed as ranking among the wealthiest and safest in the whole country, and a short time back, in connection with Mitsui, the great German banker, established one of the so-called national banks, contributing no less than one million dollars towards the capital.

The *Gazette*, in describing the peace festivities, says the streets of the native towns presented an animated and brilliant appearance. The night was bright and fine, though chilly, the exceedingly muddy state of the thoroughfares being the greatest drawback to outdoor enjoyment. Despite this, the streets were crowded with sightseers, among whom not a few foreigners would be seen.

On the 1st of January next the Japanese Government will undertake the carrying out of the postal service between the United States and this country on the terms of the convention entered into between the two powers. The mails between San Francisco and Yokohama, it is understood, will be conveyed, as now, in vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. As it is part of the bargain that the delivery shall include Shanghai, speculation has been raised as to what the company intend to do, as the postal department would be likely to select other vessels for their conveyance to the Shanghai terminus. It was rumored that a Japanese steamship company was about to be organized on a large scale, to enter the lists with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on that particular line, and that to them was to be allotted the duty to arrange the mails Chinawards. It was also reported that a contract had been entered into between the Government and the Pacific Steamship Company for a mail service between Yokohama and Shanghai, to leave weekly.

The Yellowstone river changed its course at its mouth, causing the overflow of a large tract and great loss of life.

A Yokohama paper learns from Corea that the Government there is wholly in the hands of a young man, twenty-four years of age, and that trade with China has been resumed under strict conditions.

## WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 22, 1874.

**Local Observations.**

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Humidt. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 29.80 | 38 | 71 | SE. | Foggy. |
| 2 P. M. | 29.68 | 45 | 68 | SW. | Cloudy. |
| 9 P. M. | 29.90 | 38 | 81 | W. | Cloudy. |

Mean Barometer, 29.82.
Mean Thermometer, 39.
Highest Thermometer, 41.
Lowest Thermometer, 31.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

**Daily Bulletin.**

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at 6:30 P. M. was clear, thermometer 33; Cincinnati, cloudy, thermometer 38; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 29; Fort Gibson, I. T., clear, thermometer 36; Fort Sully, D.T., clear, thermometer 29; Indianapolis, Ind., cloudy, thermometer 35; Keokuk, Iowa, fair, thermometer 36; La Crosse, Wis., fair, thermometer 28; Leavenworth, Kan., fair, thermometer 37; Louisville, cloudy, thermometer 36; Memphis, clear, thermometer 40; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 38; Omaha, Neb., fair, thermometer 35; Pittsburgh, Pa., cloudy, thermometer 37; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 39; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 39; St. Paul, threatening, thermometer 25; Vicksburg, clear, thermometer 46; Yankton, D. T., fair, thermometer 33; North Platte, cloudy, thermometer 34.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 23, 1874.

**Probabilities for To-day.**

For the Middle States, clear or clearing weather, rising temperature, variable or northwest winds, and stationary or rising barometer during the day.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 22, 1874.

**Tweed's Case.**

The writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Wm. M. Tweed was dismissed to-day by Judge Barrett, and the prisoner remanded to custody.

A writ of *certiorari* was subsequently granted by Justice Lawrence, and will be argued at the general term to-morrow.

**Anniversary Celebration.**

The New England Society of this city tonight celebrated the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. President Grant was expected to be present, but was unable to attend in consequence of the visit of King Kalakaua. Letters were read from Generals Sherman, Sheridan and others. Speeches were delivered by Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, President of the Society, Henry Ward Beecher, Senator Conkling, Rev. E. H. Chapin, General Hancock, Chauncey Depew and others.

**Feeding Cattle and Hogs Together.**

A correspondent of St. Henry, Ohio, in the *Western Rural*, replies to the inquiry, "What Ails Our Cattle?" as follows: "A farmer near this place had also a queer disease in his cattle, and as he solved it at last I will tell you what the people think it was. Mr. R., of this place, had a lot of cattle, and he also fed them in the same yard with some hogs, and they (the cattle) died one after another, until an old farmer told Mr. R. not to feed his cattle and hogs together in the same place. Mr. R. separated the hogs and cattle, and that stopped the disease."

## HOME NEWS.

**The Coal Run.**

A considerable amount of coal is going out on the present rise in the river. Nearly two and three quarter million bushels went yesterday to Cincinnati, and about one and a half million bushels to Louisville, requiring nearly forty steamers to convoy the barges.

**Water Main Bursted.**

The eight inch water main on Fifth avenue bursted about five o'clock yesterday evening, opposite the new market house, and near Dinwiddie street. Superintendent Atkinson was obliged to shut off the water from all points supplied by the upper basin, among them Penn avenue and East Liberty. Workmen were engaged all last night repairing the break, and the water will doubtless be turned on again sometime this morning.

**The Fire on Mt. Washington—Three Houses Destroyed.**

A fire occurred on Mt. Washington yesterday morning about two o'clock, which resulted in the destruction of three frame houses belonging to Mr. George Scentie. It originated in a dwelling which was unoccupied, (the family having only left it on Monday morning), and soon communicated with those adjoining. The loss sustained will reach about $3 600, mostly covered by insurance.

As the origin of the fire is wrapped in mystery, it is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

**The Poultry Exhibition.**

The regular annual poultry show commences at old City Hall on the 13th of next month and ends on the 20th. The Association have issued a pamphlet containing the regulations, instructions and list of premiums. For the best trio of light Brahmas a premium of $50 is offered by the Brewers. William Thaw puts up $20 for the best pair of dark Brahmas, and Mayor Fleming goes $10 on the largest turkey. John R. McCune offers $5 for the pair of Plymouth Rock chickens marked best, and Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, bets his bottom V on a pair of Rouen ducks.

**Christmas at St. Peter's Episcopal Church.**

The congregation of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, are making most elaborate preparations for Christmas. The Church is to be decorated in a way more beautiful and artistic than usual. On Thursday evening (Christmas eve), there will be the annual childrens' service. Carols and anthems will be sung by the children, and a choir of choirs. There will be the distribution of gifts from a Christmas tree, and the public catechising of the children by the Rector. The services will commence at 6½ P. M.

On Christmas day there will be services at 10½ A. M., with administration of the Holy Communion and appropriate services by the Rector.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

**A Daring Thief.**

It has been ascertained that Frank Holland *alias* Hall, who was arrested on Monday night for till tapping at Michael Joyce's saloon, at the Point, was also connected with the robbery at the residence of Chas. MacChesney on Rebecca street, Allegheny, on Monday afternoon, the particulars of which were published in the GAZETTE yesterday. The house of Holland's parents on Virgin alley, was searched yesterday and part of the goods stolen from Mr. MacChesney were found there. The prisoner had two accomplices at the time of committing his depredations in Allegheny, but they have not yet been arrested. Informations for robbery and larceny were made against him yesterday by Mr. MacChesney and Mr. Joyce and in default of $1,500 bail the Acting Mayor committed him to jail for trial.

**Directors Elected.**

The following directors of insurance companies have been elected.

Citizens Insurance Company—Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., Wm. G. Johnston, B. F. Jones, Samuel Ray, Capt. Thomas Snowden, Barclay Preston, John Shipton, George Wilson, Capt. Wm. B. Hasletd, J. Caldwell, Jr., Thos. J. Burchfield, George Bingham, Alex. Moore and Wm. B. Hays, Jr. Mr. Wm. Bagaley is President, John Bea Secretary, and Capt. J. Atkinson General Agent.

Monongahela Insurance Company—Directors, Wm. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, George A. Berry, Henry Hays, James Woodwell, Robert M. Atwell, R. H. Palmer, David M. Smith, Wm. Rea, Robert Pulizell, Wm. Means, Geo. W. Dilworth, David McCandless, D. S. H. Gilmore and James McCandless. Mr. Wm. A. Caldwell is President, John McDevitt Vice President, John H. Clancy Secretary, and Capt. F. A. Dohrman General Agent.

**Washington County Teachers' Institute.**

The Teachers' Institute of Washington county will convene in Providence Hall, Canonsburg, on Monday, the 28th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M., and adjourn on Friday evening following. Some of the best educators in the State will be present to assist in the exercises. Among them will be John H. French, LL. D. of Burlington, Vermont, Miss Maria Sanford, of Swathmore College, H. Houck, of Harrisburg, and Prof. D. L. Canfield, of Chester. More, who will give instructions in such branches as are appropriate for the occasion.

Among the questions for discussion will be the following:

What legislation, if any, is needed to increase the efficiency of the Common Schools of Pennsylvania?; Should the organization of Literary Societies in Public Schools be encouraged?; How much general culture should be imparted in our Common Schools?; How can the needed moral influence of public education be secured?; What are the advantages and disadvantages of closing public schools by examinations and exhibitions?; What would be the advantages and disadvantages of a prescribed course of study for country schools, and how can it be secured?

Every effort has been made to secure the success of the institute and it is thought it will be the best ever held in Washington county.

### A DRIFTING BOAT AND TOW.

**The Steamer Dick Fulton and Barges Break from Their Moorings and Float Down the River.**

An accident which, fortunately, was followed by no serious results, occurred about seven o'clock yesterday evening, to one of the boats on the eve of leaving with a tow of coal. The steamer Dick Fulton, with eleven loaded barges of coal, was moored in the Monongahela river to the middle pier of the Smithfield street bridge. The ropes parted and the boat and tow dropped helplessly down the river, the former not having up enough steam to enable it to control either itself or the barges. By good luck or judicious management on the part of the pilot, the steamer kept the middle of the stream until it reached the Point, where it was caught by two tow boats and saved just in time from running aground and possibly doing a great deal of damage. It was at one time thought the tow would swing around and sweep from its moorings every craft at the wharf. The accident created great excitement on Water street and considerable anxiety was manifested until it was known that all was secure again.

The Tom McDonald ran two barges of coal on a sand bar at the Point yesterday evening, and was unable to get them off again.

### PAUL IDENTIFIED.

**The Alleged Luzerne County Murderer Taken Home for Trial.**

Officer Grimm, of Luzerne county, arrived in the city yesterday and identified Neil Paul as the young man who is supposed to have killed Neil McBride near Jeansville during the latter part of last winter. The murder was committed on the 14th of February, at Beaver Meadows, a few miles from Jeansville. A number of the hands at the coal mines in that vicinity had been paid off Saturday, and in the evening they were carousing in a saloon at the Meadows. Paul, it is said, attempted to rob one of the men of his money, but he was detected in the act by McBride, who told him he should not be guilty of such a trick on a fellow laborer. This interference was resented by Paul, who at once endeavored to create a quarrel with McBride, but the latter refused to be drawn into any difficulty. Soon after he left the saloon and Paul followed him. The same night McBride was found dead and Paul was nowhere to be discovered, having fled the country. When the prisoner was confronted yesterday by officer Grimm he weakened considerably, and remarked to Detective Wilmot that it was no use to any longer assert that he was not the man he was wanted. He was taken to Luzerne county at three o'clock this morning.

### THE APPEALS COMMITTEE.

**Assessment Reductions, Exonerations, Taxes Refunded, &c.**

The Appeals Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon in the city clerk's office. The following petitions for reduction of taxes, assessments and refunding overpaid taxes were allowed: Charles H. Armstrong, $33,050; John S. Fleischman, $51 81; Mrs. Hineman, $1,700; Peter O'Hanlon, $1,000; Mrs. D. McCafferty, $2,500; F. Minewerich, value of house destroyed by fire in the site was taken for a street; Lewis Huffnagle, petition for abatement of taxes on house destroyed by fire in the Thirty-first ward; John B. Moore, reduction of taxes; Peter Wurzel, reduction of occupation tax; Joseph Vogel, ditto; Elizabeth and Margaret Roberts, $2,200; Susanna Simpson, $400; J. W. Johnston, tax refunded; John Maginnis, exonerated from paying taxes on house burned; James Harris, H. W. Ritchie, and A. D. Brewster, overpaid taxes refunded; Catharine Wadsworth, $12.50 reduction in taxes; Charles Hays relieved of ten per cent. addition; Mrs. Hauch, Nineteenth ward, ditto; W. C. & J. M. Taylor, $62 reduction allowed in taxes on property destroyed by the flood; John Wolfgang Smith, $57.54 overpaid taxes refunded; Chambers & Dilworth, overpaid taxes refunded; B. Franklin, business tax abated; Alex. Hunter tax redrued.

The following petitions were disallowed and referred: Murray & Sullivan, Jonas R. McClintock, Jacob Hahn, St. James Church, Thirty-sixth ward, Fred. Schmidt, Charles Gainor. A petition from flint glass blowers in the Twenty-eighth ward for reduction of occupation tax was referred to the County Commissioners.

## BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.**

....The river is still rising.

....The City Hall Auditors meet this morning.

....Most of the churches in this city are being decorated preparatory to Christmas.

....The Real Estate Transfers, as reported in another column, were unusually large yesterday.

....It is thought the Common Pleas Court will adjourn to-day or to-morrow, until after the holidays.

....A series of lectures are to be delivered in the Baptist Church at Castle Shannon during the winter.

....A considerable amount of clothing and jewelry were stolen on Monday night from the residence of Mr. Stevenson at No 24 Roberts street.

....Simon Margoski was committed yesterday by Alderman Kreuter, charged with embezzlement, on the oath of L. Liberman, to await a hearing.

....The Park Commission of Allegheny met last evening and approved bills to the amount of $335. They will hold a meeting on next Tuesday evening.

....The Sunday school room of the Smithfield M. E. church is being handsomely decorated. It will present an attractive appearance when completed.

....The fair and festival of the Grace Episcopal Church on Mt. Washington will wind up this evening with an old-fashioned "Martha Washington tea party."

....Loafers infest the Union Depot for the last day or two. The police say Pittsburgh has more than her share—a large number having arrived from eastern cities.

....John Savage, John Burke and John Connelly, boys, were arrested last night by officer Clem Kreuter, while in the act of stealing hats from Ramaley's store on Fifth avenue.

....The hill Aldermen have been doing a good business this week, in minor police matters. Squire Butler took half a dozen informations on Monday, and a number yesterday.

....Owing to the bad weather and muddy roads the Street Committee concluded not to visit Forbes street yesterday afternoon and the jaunt was postponed until next Tuesday.

....Controller Snodgrass does not like the ordinance passed on Monday in Select Council, and which authorizes an exchange of Water Extension bonds issued to or purchased by trustees.

....The will of Philip Paulin, late of Allegheny, was probated yesterday morning. Decedent bequeaths all his property to his wife, and appoints her sole executrix. The instrument is dated October 8, 1864.

....The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and examined a statement submitted by the Controller showing the condition of the sinking fund, and also the amount of bonds redeemed.

....The Allegheny firemen were preparing a New Year's address, which they proposed circulating as the police do, but Chief Crow put a stop to it, as he believed that it was a violation of the rules of the Department.

....One of Uncle Sam's employes, in the person of a letter carrier, called on a South Side editor yesterday, for the purpose of subscribing for the paper, but refrained. The subject of a little personal, which had appeared in his paper a day or two before.

....Thomas Mellon brought suit in the District Court yesterday, against William Leaf, for a breach of contract, alleging that there is due him $2,853.38 in installments with interest, as purchase money for a lot of ground in the Twenty-first ward.

....'Root-thoughts" is what's the matter with Guard, according to a morning paper. —*Chronicle*. As idiots are not troubled with thoughts, the *Chronicle* man need have no fear that he will ever have "root-thoughts" or thoughts of any other kind to afflict him.

....A suit in ejectment was entered in District Court yesterday, by James R. Mellon against Miss C. M. Dick, to recover the balance of purchase money due on a lot of land on Turtle Creek, in Mellon's plan, amounting to $817.28. A subpœna was issued returnable the first Monday in January.

....The contract for printing and binding assessor's duplicates was awarded to Meyers, Schoyer & Co., by the County Commissioners yesterday. The bids were as follows: *Herald* Printing Company, $247; B. F. Coursin, $250; Stevenson & Foster, $259.40; Myers, Schoyer & Co., $235; Dickson & McKalip, $271.80.

....Peter Angell and Jerry Andrews went into the Central Police Station last night to see a friend, and the turnkey, Mike Welsh, discovering them in the act of smuggling a bottle of whisky to the prisoner, locked them up, too. Angell was subsequently released on depositing ten dollars for his appearance this morning.

....A suit in ejectment was entered in the Common Pleas Court, yesterday, by Joseph Weaver against John Weaver and William Weaver, to obtain possession of a tract of land in Finley township, containing seventy acres more or less. A summons was issued returnable the first Monday in January.

....A bill in equity was filed in the District Court yesterday morning by Maria McFarland against the city of Pittsburgh et al., to restrain them from collecting taxes on lots and other property not owned by complainant, located in the Twentieth ward. The petition was granted and a preliminary injunction ordered to issue.

....Wm. Garlic, a coal miner at Rite's Station, on the West Penn railroad, left home last Thursday evening and has not been heard of since. He is about forty years of age, dark red hair, cut close, and five feet seven inches high and feet slightly deformed. A supposition that he had gone to Butler county on a visit to friends, has been ascertained to be without foundation

....The will of George Yeager was filed with Register Kelly yesterday. Deceased bequeaths to his wife all his property on condition that she will not marry again, and that it remain unsold until the youngest child is of age. Five hundred dollars are to be paid to his son Henry on the day of his marriage. His wife is appointed executrix, and the document bears date December 14th, 1874.

....Mr. W. H. Riel, of Allegheny, who was recently congratulated upon his appointment to a clerkship in the Auditor General's office, under the prospective Democratic administration, it seems, is not reposing upon a flower bed of ease, but has already been compelled to muster his forces for a fight. It seems he has incurred the displeasure of the Barr—barians, and his appointment is not endorsed by them.

....A free course of instruction in political economy, history, higher mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, mechanical drawing, &c., is to be opened in the Western University for the benefit of young men unable to attend college. Chancellor Woods is desirous for applicants to come forward and make up the classes so that they may have the benefit of the term as the first of April. The course will be entirely free, and will continue until the first of April, a full quarter.

....One of the proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Leader* honored the borough with a visit recently, having left the dense atmosphere of the "Smoky City" to see how the Butler electors felt disposed to regard the candidacy of Colonel J. P. Barr, as a sort of guerilla aspirant for Congress. It is needless to add that Pittock speedily returned to his dingy haunts with an intense conception that Nevin might as well try to reach heaven by climbing a lightning rod, as to entice the free and independent voters of this grand old constituency from unanimously supporting Colonel Thompson.—*Oil City Derrick*.

### PERSONAL.

***Jno. S. Edgar is a candidate for Alderman in the First ward, Allegheny.

***Mr. Alex. Gillespie, son of John G. Gillespie, Esq., who has for some time been ill with typhoid fever, we are pleased to note is almost convalescent.

***Messrs. Henry M. Long, Adam Reineman and Chas. Davis, of Allegheny, have returned from their trip to Cuba. Postmaster Muhler remained at New Orleans. His health is improving.

### INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

**Constitution and Resolutions Adopted at Yesterdays Meeting.**

The Tradesmen's Industrial Institute held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon in the Germania Bank building, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, Mr. T. S. Mitchell in the chair.

A Constitution and by laws, submitted by the Committee appointed to prepare them, were adopted, after which the following resolutions were presented and also adopted.

*Resolved*, That we, the subscribers thereto, hereby approve and accept the Charter of incorporation of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, as recorded in the Recorders office of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in Charter Book, Vol ——, page ——, the original which has been presented to this meeting.

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the Board of Directors of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute should proceed, without delay, to take such steps as are necessary for holding an extensive exhibition of manufacturing, industrial and agricultural products in this vicinity during the early fall of 1875, and to that end we advise the securing at once of a guarantee fund sufficient to warrant them in organizing plans and obtaining facilities for conducting such exhibition on a metropolitan scale, soliciting subscriptions thereto from merchants, manufacturers, hotel proprietors, transportation lines and moneyed institutions of Allegheny county.

*Resolved*, That this meeting recommend the immediate appointment of the Advisory Committee of fifty citizens, as provided by the by-laws, and we urge upon them that when appointed, the necessity of their earnest co-operation in the work of preparation in order to insure a *worthy* and successful exhibition.

**European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.**

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer City of Brooklyn at Queenstown; steamer England off Roche's Point; steamer Leipzig at Baltimore; steamer Ohio at New Castle; steamer State of Georgia at New York; steamer State of Indiana at Glasgow.

**Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works,** corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

**Try Them Once**

and you will never want any others. Marvin's Superior Family Cracker.

## THE COURTS.

### YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

**United States District Court.**

*(Before Judge McCandless.)*

On motion of R. M. Gibson, Esq., John C. Graham, Esq., of Chambersburg, Pa., being duly qualified, was sworn and admitted a member of the bar of this Court.

United States against a lot of cigars owned by Wm. Walters. On motion of the United States Attorney, David Reed, Esq., the clerk is ordered to pay to T. W. Davis, the collector of Internal Revenue, Twenty-second District, the amount in the Registry of the Court in this case, to wit, $100.

United States vs. Francis J. Truesdale, principal, and A. S. Palmer and E. B. Wise, sureties. On motion of the United States Attorney, the Clerk is ordered to deposit to the credit of the United States Treasurer the amount in the Registry of the Court in this case, to wit, $280 92.

United States vs. Charles Schriner et al. On motion of the U. S. Attorney judgment ordered to be entered in favor of the United States for $782 56, with interest from the 1st of April, 1869.

Staib & Co., bankrupts. The preliminary injunction issued against L. P. Chester was dissolved.

Robt. J. Grier, bankrupt. On petition of assignee presented, an order was made for the sale of a Jenny Lind wagon to J. C. Graham for the sum of $75.

**District Court.**

*(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)*

Judge White is still engaged in the case of McKinney's assignee vs. Wood et al.

The argument list occupies the attention of Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

**Common Pleas Court.**

*(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)*

In the case of McGrew & Co. vs. N. & J. Levy, the jury found for plaintiffs for $309.97.

In the case of the Tenth Ward Bank of Pittsburgh vs. William Fleming, previously reported, the jury found for defendant and certified a balance in his favor of $268.62.

David W. Bell withdrew his exceptions filed to the report of the viewers appointed to appraise property as a site for Government buildings.

L. Heilbroner vs. James Ritchie & Bro. Verdict for plaintiff for $184.43.

Clark & Co. vs. Martin Frederick and John Allen, impleaded with him. Verdict for the plaintiff against John Allen for $177.99.

E. L. Cleveland vs. John Vickeroth. Verdict for defendant.

Hamilton Hall and Cottage Co. vs. A. L. Pearson. Judgment of non-suit entered.

Cathrine Sahl and George Sahl, surviving executrix and executor of the will of Leopold Sahl, deceased, vs. Charles Henni, surviving executor of the will of Anthony Henni, deceased; an action to recover money. Verdict for plaintiff for $567.64.

*(Trial List for To-day.)*

In the matter of the petition of David Reed, Esq., Attorney.

Boedelgeim vs. Fecke.

Hulings vs. Krehan.

Erisman vs. May et al.

Martin vs. Owens.

Same vs. Same.

Vickeroth vs. Cleveland.

Casey, adm'r., vs. Weigand.

Geib vs. Smith.

Heidenreich, Adm'r., vs. Friendship B. and L. Association.

Harper vs. Dryfoos.

Phillip Mittenzwey vs. Harbison.

Barnett, Sr., vs. Jackson et ux.

Kuhn vs. Byers.

Brindle vs. Reed and wife.

Drape & Co. vs. Hilke.

**Criminal Court.**

*(Before Judge Collier.)*

John McBratney and Samuel Powell, tried for assault with intent to rob, charged by Joseph Campbell, were found guilty, and Powell was recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Eberhardt, indicted for burglary on oath of J. M. Clark. Jury out.

Robert Richmond and M. L. Gibson are on trial, charged with having stolen a lot of hats from a store at the corner of Penn and Fifteenth streets. The prosecutor is J. H. Burland.

### AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

Mr. Aiken appeared again last night as *Van* in "The Virginian" and personated the character in a smooth, admirable manner that is rapidly winning him public favor.

The management have mounted the play in elegant style and some of the "sets" are very fine. The last scene is on a New Years day and the stage as viewed from the parlor window presents a picture so true to nature that it compels admiration.

**Fifth Avenue Theatre.**

"Jack Harkaway" is increasing in popularity. It will run the whole of Christmas week. The cast of the play is a good one and comprises Mr. Frank Chamberlain Foster, some of the best members of the Opera House Company, all of whom render the parts well.

**The Gounod Club.**

The second presentation of the "Bohemian Girl" takes place next Monday night at Library Hall. The sale of seats commences at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning at Kleber's music store, on Wood street.

**Musical and Dramatic Notes.**

AIKEN appears as *Van Vernon*, in "The Virginian," at the Opera House to-night.

HERNANDEZ FOSTER enacts the character of Jack Harkaway, at the Academy, this evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

THE exhibition by the faculty and students of the American Conservatory of Music comes off this afternoon at Library Hall.

OLIVE LOGAN says that Mr. Wirt Sikes was a remarkably handsome young man before he died. But then, Wirt thinks Olive is an actress.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG confesses, without a blush, that the only beau she ever paid attention to is the one held by the leading violinist of the orchestra.

A PRIMA DONNA was recently engaged to sing in a concert at Birmingham, England. On her arrival in the city she found that she had been advertised as the "sister" of another singer, who is more celebrated than herself. She left the city in a rage, who thought her own fame sufficient, without adventitious aid, and she forthwith took the first train back to London, leaving the audience waiting her appearance.


HATS, CAPS, FURS, &C.

**Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood Street.**

An elegant Christmas present can be gotten here either for a lady or a gentleman in something that will be useful as well as handsome and valuable. One of the most important questions now is where to buy according to the times. We are glad to be able to assure our patrons that we have such a place in our city,—a firm where goods are changed into money as rapidly as they were ever sold before, not yet reached them, and even now, when every one is crying dull times, they are busy. "Quick sales and small profits" to use a well known phrase, coupled with one price, is the success of the firm of Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street.

A look through their stock to-day shows us a large stock of fine Shetland seal sacques cut in the latest styles. Also a full line of common Alaska seal sacques at very low prices. Muffs and Boas, Caps, Gloves and Gauntlets, both for ladies and gentlemen, and nearly everything one could imagine in the fur line that can be made in seal. They have a full line of Mink, Sable and Boas in Otter, Marten, Lynx, Hudson Bay and Russian Sable, together with Mink, Sable, Coney, Alaska, even down to the commonest grades.

Along with all the rest, we were shown the celebrated Dunlap Fifth Avenue Silk Hat, and we must confess it is the most perfect piece of workmanship, as well as the most exquisite shape, we have seen this season.

We could go on for hours describing what we have seen, but suffice it to say, you will find the best the market affords in all kinds of goods, and that Messrs. Fleming & Oglevee are gentlemen who will use their best endeavors to suit all who may desire to purchase, and looking forward to the fact that the inducements they offer will be found to be more than attractive for useful presents they have just replenished their stock. Nothing that can in any manner appertain to their business has been omitted, and the oblilging corps of gentlemanly salesmen will take particular pleasure in displaying the merits of their goods to all who may wish to examine them, whether they purchase or not. We know that many have already made their purchases here, and that many more will do so, but we desire to state that the resources of the establishment are equal to every demand that can be made upon it.

**TEMPERANCE.**

**Meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance.**

A mass meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance was held last evening in the Smithfield M. E. church, a large attendance being present. The exercises consisted of devotional services and speaking. A number of addresses were made, and among others, one by Mr. W. W. Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, which was warmly received. The meeting continued until a late hour, and was in every respect a success.

**House Keepers**

Should go to Drum & Son's and get the best clothes wringer and washer in the world. Responsible persons can get them on trial, and while you are at it, get Mrs. Pottses' Smoothing Irons, and your laundry will be complete.

**The Great King of the Fairy Land,**

"SANTA CLAUS,"

Is at KRAMER & VOGLESON'S, 51 Sixth street. Go and see the immense stock of Candies, Toys, Fancy Boxes, Tree Ornaments, &c., &c., that he has with him.

**A New Process**

by which Marvin's Superior Family Crackers are made.

**Gold and Silver**

bought and sold at *Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny*. Collections on all accessible points receive prompt attention.

*Interest allowed on all time deposits.*

**Ladies Watches.**

Flat back, Oval, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

**One Dollar a Day**

in five years will amount to $1794 10 if deposited in the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

**With Your Oysters**

use Marvin's Superior Family Crackers.


## THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

**But Little Interest Taken—A Light Vote Polled—Meagre Returns—The Indications Favor the Election of Col. Thompson—Without Difficulty—The Councilmanic Contest in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny.**

The special election for Congressmen was held yesterday in the Twenty-third District, and, as the few returns that have been received indicate, there was not much interest taken in the matter. The vote polled was insignificant so far as Allegheny was concerned, but the drift of the returns indicated the emphatic success of Col. Thompson, the regular Republican candidate. The only feature of the day that gave evidence of the progress of an election was the closing of the saloons,—that is so far as the front door business was concerned, but the general business at the saloons did not seem to be very materially interfered with.

The result of the vote for Congressman, so far as the returns from Allegheny city were received, is as follows:

| WARD. | DISTRICT. | THOMPSON, R. | NEVIN, I. | BAILEY, I. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 46 | 99 | 79 |
| 2 | 2 | 81 | 36 | 6 |
| | 3 | 68 | 23 | 2 |
| | 4 | 13 | 14 | 4 |
| 3 | 1 | 50 | 16 | 7 |
| | 2 | 43 | 29 | 4 |
| | 3 | 30 | 16 | 7 |
| | 4 | 12 | 9 | 57 |
| | 5 | 15 | 10 | 37 |
| 4 | 1 | 48 | 6 | 34 |
| | 2 | 50 | 60 | 6 |
| | 3 | 39 | 52 | 12 |
| | 4 | 81 | 76 | 8 |
| 6 | 2 | 34 | 16 | 16 |
| 7 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 30 |
| | 3 | 5 | 15 | 4 |
| 8 | 1 | 41 | 2 | 9 |
| 11 | | 17 | 12 | 29 |
| Totals | | 684 | 537 | 351 |

Thompson's maj. over Nevin..147

As Allegheny was supposed to be Nevin's stronghold, the result was not very soothing to him. In contrast with this showing, for Nevin at home, Butler county gives its representative a sweeping majority, and ensures his election by a vote that is in the highest degree complimentary.

The returns from outside the city, as they were received last night, will be found in our telegraphic columns.

THE COUNCILMANIC CONTEST.

The chief feature of the election in Allegheny, however, was the Councilmanic contest in the Fourth ward. There is a vacancy in the Select Council representation in that ward, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. McNeil. To fill this vacancy, Hilton Beaman expressed a willingness and the result was a very triangular fight. The Republicans made no nomination, but Mr. Peter Walter came out on the ticket. Mr. James Callery likewise represented the Democracy, and Mr. Ed. Lare came out as an Independent with a strong leaning toward Republicanism. The contest developed some small breeze of excitement, but nobody ever exerted himself. The interest was kept up for the greater part of the day, until it became pretty generally believed that Mr. Callery had the lead, and would surely make the landing. The final result justified this belief, as the figuring below follows:

| DISTRICT. | Walter. | Lare. | Callery. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 33 | 37 | 77 |
| Second | 33 | 51 | 60 |
| Third | 48 | 15 | 71 |
| Fourth | 119 | 5 | 137 |
| | 233 | 108 | 346 |

Callery's majority over Walters, 113.
Callery's majority over all, 5.

### HOOKSTOWN, PA.

**Burglars at Work—A Profitable Haul.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

HOOKSTOWN, December 19, 1874.

This quiet rural village, by its retirement, has been considered free from the attacks of all incendiaries, highwaymen, cutthroats, robbers, burglars, &c. Nevertheless, the hopes that have been cherished by the citizens of being clear of such characters have been blasted. On last Thursday night, some person or persons entered the house of John Cowling, by passing through a window, which happened, not to be secured, into the buttery, and from thence to Mr. Cowling's bed-chamber, in which there was a lamp burning, and after searching the room, they relieved him of his watch and pocket book, containing some money, the amount of which is not known. Leaving the house, they went to the back door of his store, and bored a h